

Jan 7 '20

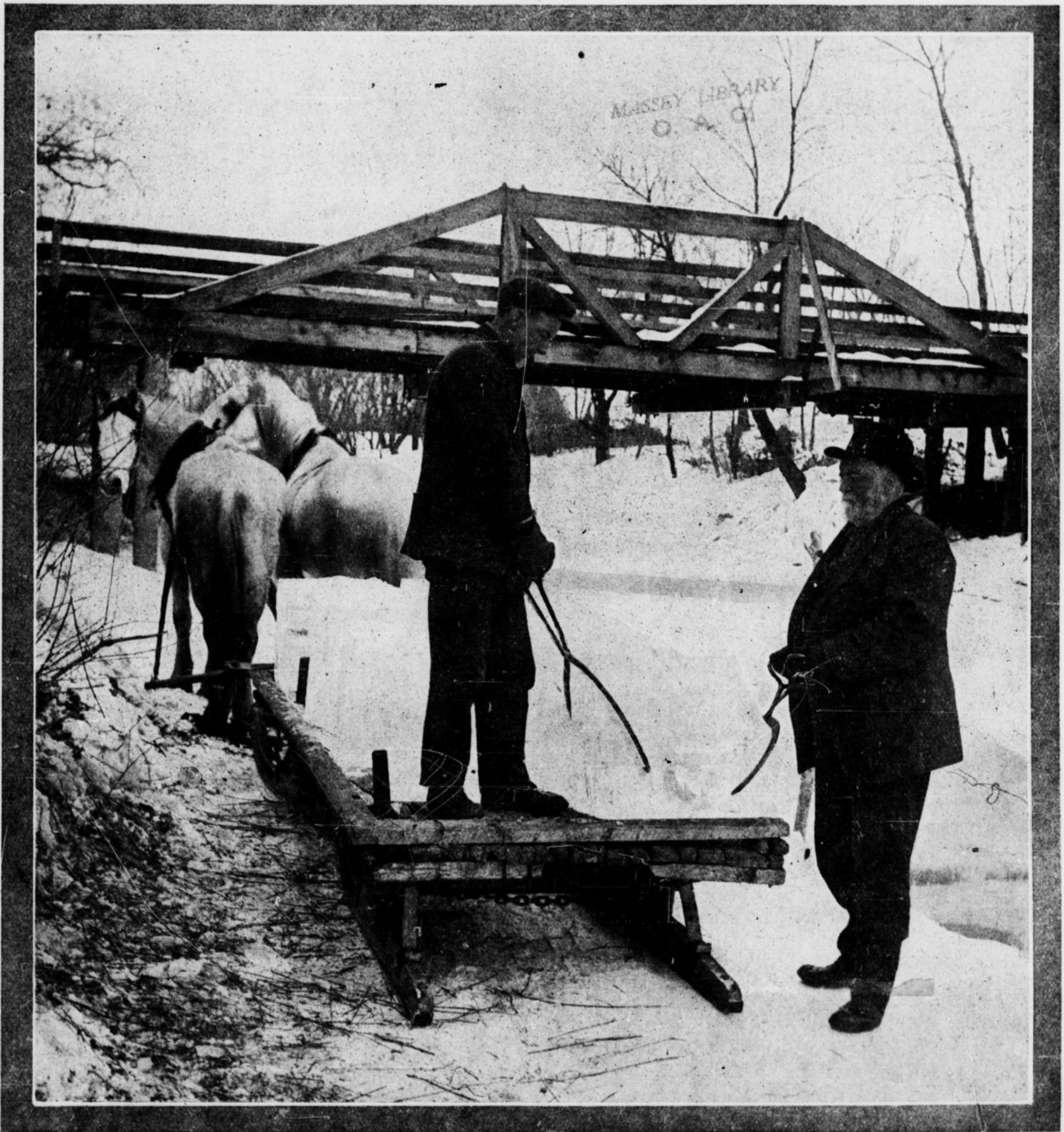
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

January 7, 1920

\$1.50 per Year



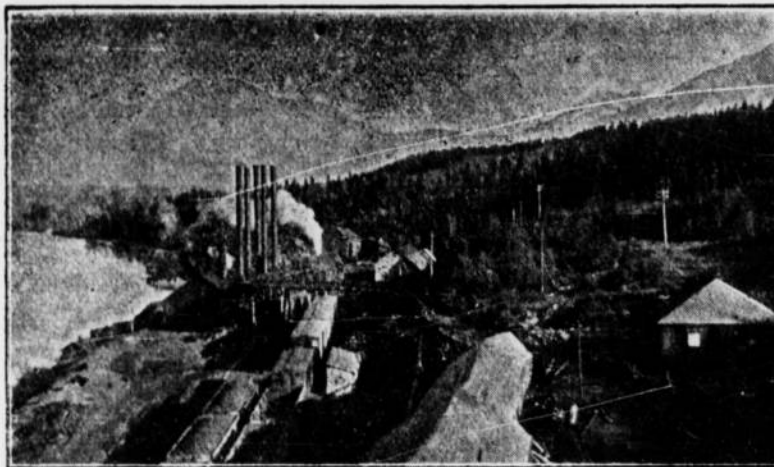
FOREHAND ED

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The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WARD, P. M. ABEL and MARY F. McCALLUM.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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References: Merchants Bank, Brandon.

## Wheat and Flour Advance

Canadian Wheat Board Issues an Important Order

THE Canadian Wheat Board made the following important announcement to the press late Saturday evening, December 27: "The price of Manitoba No. 1 northern wheat to mills in Canada is raised from \$2.30 per bushel to \$2.80 in store public terminals Fort William and Port Arthur, and the maximum wholesale price of Government Standard Spring Wheat flour is increased from \$10.90 per barrel to \$13.15 per barrel, basis f.o.b. cars Montreal.

"In order that the consuming public

basis No. 1 spring, No. 1 white winter, and No. 1 red winter; \$2.31 basis No. 1 mixed Ontario and Quebec; \$2.27 No. 1 goose wheat; \$2.24 basis No. 1 commercial grade, each price including five cents carrying charge, and all in store Montreal; and \$2.25 basis No. 1 British Columbia wheat, including five cents carrying charge, in store Canadian government elevator, Vancouver."

The spreads for lower grades than those specified above shall be the same as the spreads in the orders of the board relating to cash payments to the



Three Prominent U.F.O. Officials.

Middle, R. W. E. Burnaby, elected president of the United Farmers of Ontario at the recent convention to succeed R. H. Halbert, M.P., who resigned. Mr. Burnaby had been president of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, the commercial branch of the organization. Left, W. A. Amos, newly elected vice-president of the United Farmers of Ontario. He is a graduate of Knox College and was formerly a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Amos who was born in Oxford County is now engaged in farming in Perth County, near Palmeston. Right, A. A. Powers, of Orono, Ont., elected president of the United Farmers Co-operative Company in succession to Mr. Burnaby, who becomes president of the United Farmers of Ontario. This co-operative society has had the most phenomenal success. Starting in 1914 with a turnover of \$33,000 the business increased by leaps and bounds till this year it has totalled over \$8,000,000.

may have advantage of the supply of cheaper flours in the United States, permits will be issued for the import of the American product."

The regulation of the board under which this change is effected is No. 70, and reads, in brief: "That, until further notice, the price of wheat to mills in Canada is fixed on the following basis, per bushel, viz.: \$2.80 for No. 1 Manitoba northern and No. 1 Alberta red; \$2.70 for No. 1 Durum, including five cents carrying charge on all these wheats in store public terminals Fort William and Port Arthur; and \$2.33

producer. This regulation became effective from midnight, Saturday, December 27, 1919, inclusive, until further notice.

### Details of Regulation 78

Regulation 78 deals with prices of flour and feed flour in the West, per barrel, basis 98 pounds, in jute bags, and reads as follows:

"1. That, notwithstanding the provisions contained in Regulation No. 77 of the board, issued under date of December 27, 1919, the maximum wholesale prices of 'Government Standard

### DATES TO REMEMBER

Manitoba G.G. Convention, Brandon.....January 7, 8, 9, 1920  
United Farmers of Alberta Convention, Calgary, Jan. 20, 21, 22, 23, 1920  
Saskatchewan G.G. Convention, Saskatoon, February 10, 11, 12, 13, 1920  
Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon.....Jan. 13 to 16  
Gas Engine Courses, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Jan. 7 to 26; Feb. 4 to 23.  
Avery Tractor Schools, Winnipeg, Feb. 3 to 6; Regina, Feb. 10 to 13  
Saskatchewan Dairy Association, Moose Jaw, February 11, 12, 13, 1920  
Western Canada Dairy Show, Winnipeg.....February 16 to 21, 1920  
Case Tractor Schools, Saskatoon, Jan. 14 to 17; Edmonton, Jan. 20 to 25  
Winnipeg Poultry Exhibition.....Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, 1920  
National Soil Products Exhibition, Winnipeg.....February 24-28, 1920  
Edmonton Spring Livestock Show.....March 29 to April 3, 1920

## McKENZIE'S Seed Catalog

Our new 88-page illustrated catalog of Specially Selected Seeds for the West is being mailed to our customers. If you have not received your copy write for one now—it will be mailed free.

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Choice General Stock  
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Write for samples and advise quantity you require; we will quote you attractive prices.

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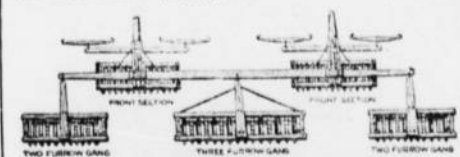
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CALGARY, ALTA.

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Cannot clog in stickiest soil. Illustration shows 15-ft. packer ready for field.

NOTE.—End sections fit gang plow; centre section fits three-furrow gang plow.



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PACKS 1 MULCHES  
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Also all sizes for plows

You can save days on your field work and prevent soil drifting. Send for particulars of the packer with the green rings.

Christiansen Implements Ltd.  
Cor. William and Arlington, Winnipeg





# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

General Statement, 29th November, 1919

## LIABILITIES

<b>TO THE PUBLIC:—</b>	
Deposits not bearing interest .....	\$159,656,229.68
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement .....	259,465,169.69
Notes of the Bank in circulation .....	\$419,121,399.37
Balance due to Dominion Government .....	39,837,265.74
Balances due to other Banks in Canada .....	14,000,000.00
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries .....	13,970.88
Bills payable .....	7,449,852.42
Acceptances under Letters of Credit .....	7,463,823.30
	806,776.89
	16,467,978.69
	\$497,697,243.99
<b>TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:—</b>	
Capital Stock Paid up .....	17,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....	\$ 17,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward .....	1,096,418.74
Dividends Unclaimed .....	8,203.08
Dividend No. 129 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1919 .....	505,219.12
Fiftieth Anniversary Bonus of 2 per cent., payable December 20th, 1919 .....	340,000.00
	853,422.20
	\$533,647,084.93

H. S. HOLT,  
President.

EDSON L. PEASE,  
Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL,  
General Manager.

## AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We Report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada: That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 29th November, 1919, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also, during the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal Branches. That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

JAMES MARWICK, C.A.,  
S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.,  
of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Co. } Auditors.  
JOHN W. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons. }  
Montreal, Canada, December 18th, 1919.

## ASSETS

Current Coin .....	\$ 17,653,879.92
Dominion Notes .....	26,735,724.00
United States Currency .....	8,746,805.00
Other Foreign Money .....	2,545,138.41
	\$ 55,681,547.33
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves .....	24,500,000.00
Notes of other Banks .....	3,464,200.00
Cheques on other Banks .....	23,757,240.33
Balances due by other Banks in Canada .....	17,103.80
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .....	18,101,373.08
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value .....	45,323,598.66
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value .....	33,400,542.77
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value .....	19,414,891.06
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks .....	16,435,614.30
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada .....	33,812,751.53
	\$273,908,862.86
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) .....	\$143,259,518.47
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) .....	90,210,271.33
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for) .....	365,089.66
	\$233,834,879.46
Real Estate other than Bank Premises .....	1,495,271.00
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off .....	7,016,444.12
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra .....	16,467,978.69
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund .....	750,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing .....	173,648.80
	\$533,647,084.93

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, November 30th, 1918 .....	\$ 535,757.19
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills .....	3,423,264.34
	\$ 3,959,021.53

## APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:—

Dividends Nos. 126, 127, 128 and 129 at 12 per cent. per annum .....	\$ 1,866,196.50
Fiftieth Anniversary Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders .....	340,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund .....	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account .....	400,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation .....	156,406.29
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward .....	1,096,418.74
	\$ 3,959,021.53

## RESERVE FUND

Balance at Credit, November 30th, 1918 .....	\$15,000,000.00
Premium on New Capital Stock .....	2,000,000.00
	\$17,000,000.00
Balance at Credit, November 29th, 1919 .....	\$17,000,000.00

H. S. HOLT,  
President.

EDSON L. PEASE,  
Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL,  
General Manager.

Montreal, December 18th, 1919.

Spring Wheat Flour' and 'Feed Flour' in Western Canada, from midnight, December 27, 1919, basis f.o.b. cars at the points designated herein, until further notice, shall be:—

	Standard Flour	Feed Flour
Ontario—West of, and including, Fort William, Port Arthur and Armstrong .....	\$12.65	\$7.00
Manitoba Points .....	12.65	7.00
Hudson Bay Junc. to The Pas .....	12.75	7.10
Saskatchewan Points .....	12.55	6.90
Alberta Points—Edmonton, Canmore and east, Crow's Nest station and points		

east .....	12.45	6.80
Alberta points north and west of Edmonton on the C.N.R. and G.T.P. .....	12.55	6.90
Points on A.G.W., Ed. and B.C. Ry., Central Canada Railway—add freight arbitration from Edmonton over Edmonton basis.		

British Columbia Points		
West of Crow's Nest to Kootenay Landing, Waldo, Kimberly, Marysville, Golden and Kootenay Central points .....	\$12.65	\$7.00
Revelstoke, Nelson and common points, including Trail and Rossland .....	12.75	7.10
B.C. Coast, Vancouver, Boundary and Okanagan		

points and Kettle Valley .....	12.85	7.20
Victoria .....	12.90	7.25
Other Vancouver Island points add additional freight rate over Vancouver.		
G.T.P. points west of Edson to Jasper .....	\$12.95	\$7.30
Prince Rupert and points east to Yellowhead .....	13.05	7.40
No allowance to be made to bakers or jobbers. Net cash car-load price applicable.		
"2. That the above maximum wholesale prices have now legal authority, and any sales or purchases made in excess of them will be regarded and treated as violations of the regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board."		
For the present, at least, no advance		

is being made in the price of bran and shorts.

## Statement from Chairman Stewart

At the time of receiving the above announcement, James Stewart, head of the Canadian Wheat Board, was asked as to the statement wrongly attributed to Sir George Foster, which appeared in the newspapers, giving figures at the amounts sold and prices received for portions of the 1919 crop. Mr. Stewart stated that the figures and prices were absolutely incorrect as to the 1919 wheat crop.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 7, 1920

## The Price of Wheat

The plain inevitable logic of the situation created by the removal on December 15 of the embargo against the entry of wheat into the United States has enforced itself. As The Guide pointed out from the first, the action of the government at Washington in removing the barrier of free access to the United States resulted in the arising of a plain demand for justice in this country. Nothing could be more undeniably just than that the portion of the 1919 wheat crop of this country remaining unsold should be sold, if not in the United States market, then at the price prevailing in the United States market. Or to be more specific (as The Guide was repeatedly specific, in stating the comparative prices and the facts of the situation) the Canadian hard spring wheat that was yet to be sold should be sold at the highest price obtainable in the world's market, namely, the price which the United States millers stand ready to pay for it.

The justice and logic of this have prevailed at last, and late on Saturday, December 27, the Canadian Wheat Board issued an order increasing by 50 cents per bushel, the price to be paid by the Canadian millers. The initial price paid to the farmers remains at \$2.15 per bushel (Fort William basis for No. 1 Northern); the additional value which has resulted from the action of the Canadian Wheat Board following the removal of the barrier against free access to the United States to be held by the Wheat Board in the pool to be divided among the holders of participation certificates. The order of the Wheat Board setting forth the figures in detail is given on another page of this issue of The Guide.

In this connection it is to be noted that the statement attributed to Sir George Foster in a news despatch from Ottawa, which was sent broadcast by the Canadian Press Service, and was printed in The Guide of last week, was wrongfully attributed to him; the figures in that statement, as James Stewart, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, pointed out in an announcement which he issued at once to the newspapers were wholly inaccurate. No figures have been issued in regard to the operations of the Wheat Board. At the end of its marketing of the 1919 crop there will have to be issued, of course, a full statement, duly audited, setting forth everything in detail. Meanwhile, in the discharge of the duty imposed upon it of marketing the crop to the best advantage, the Board is proceeding on the principle that it cannot carry on its work and at the same time proclaim from the housetop everything it is doing.

There may conceivably have been good and sufficient reasons why the action taken by the Wheat Board should not have been taken ten or twelve days earlier than it was taken. If there were such reasons, it would appear that no one outside the Wheat Board and the Dominion government was conversant with them. As a matter of fact, the plain facts of the situation, as The Guide had all along been insisting on them, could not be better stated than Sir George Foster, in his capacity as Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated them in a statement issued to the press on Monday morning, December 28, as follows:—

"It is simply carrying out the spirit of the whole agreements," said Sir George Foster, this morning. "The Board holds the farmers' wheat in trust under contract to secure for it, both on the domestic and foreign markets, the highest possible price. If we had free marketing at present the wheat would bring a higher price than the mills have been pay-

ing hitherto. The United States mills are paying more for the wheat than the Canadian mills and the United States market is now open, and in the United States flour has been from one to two dollars more than in Canada. If the millers pay more for the wheat then we must pay more for the flour."

Not to have raised the price in the Canadian market to the level of the price in the world's market outside Canada would have been to keep down the price of bread in Canada, not at the national expense, as has been done in Great Britain, but at the expense of one class of the Canadian people, namely the growers of the wheat, who would thus have been levied upon, in violation of justice, for the special privilege and advantage of all other classes.

## The Point of View

A book of reminiscences by Sir John Willison has made its appearance, and a highly laudatory article about it is printed in Saturday Night, of Toronto. The writer of that article says in his closing paragraph:

When I picked up the Reminiscences, I had hoped for a chapter on the farmer in politics, that no man would be better qualified to write. Possibly it would have been written had the U.F.'s attained their sudden efflorescence at the time the volume was prepared for the press. Reading the book, however, one realizes how absurd is the charge that party leaders in the past have ignored the interests of the farmer. It is clear that the farmer's vote has been the prime subject in the thoughts of our political leaders from Confederation until this day. It was the farmers who took the keenest enjoyment in the Berserk partisan warfare of the old days; it was the farmers who most readily forgot party and supported the policy of protection and helped to force it on the reluctant and doubtful Macdonald. The number of city men by birth and education who have played a part in our affairs is small in comparison with boys from the farm, like Sir John Willison. It is clear that it has always been the countryside—its prejudices as well as its interests—that has been the prime factor in shaping Canadian legislation.

There is some truth embedded in the foregoing interesting specimen of comment, from an entirely Willisonian point of view, on the course of Canadian public affairs. That there has been no lack of hidebound partisanship among Canadian farmers, as among other Canadians, will be denied by no one who knows anything of the history of Canadian politics during the past half-century. It is mainly a history of the herding of voters by politicians. The idea that it has been not the beneficiaries of protection, the amassers of swollen accumulations of wealth by means of that system of special privilege, but the farmers who have compelled the politicians of both parties to maintain that system is an idea which will make nobody grin more enjoyingly than Sir John Willison—not in public, of course.

## A Characteristic Specimen

The action of the Canadian Wheat Board in raising the price of wheat in the Canadian market to the level of what it will bring in the world's market, is, of course, something over which the organs of special privilege in Canada are inwardly rejoicing, with carefully dissembled joy. It gives them an occasion for painting a piece of plain justice as a piece of pandering to the unconscionable selfishness and profiteering greed of the grain growers. They assume the air of deploring that such things should be, and shake their heads sadly over what they represent as rapacity on the part of the farmers.

That they should do this was, of course, to be expected. The bearing of false witness

against the Canadians engaged in Canada's basic industry, which carries the whole fabric of the national life and work, is a by-product of the protectionist system. That system of special privilege feeds fat on the farmers; and its creatures who use printer's ink in doing their masters' work are skilful in maligning the class of Canadians whom the beneficiaries of the system, by means of their control of legislation, plunder.

In alarm, lest that control of legislation be wrested from them, they have set all their agencies of propaganda at work to represent the farmers as seeking class legislation, in order to plunder the rest of the Canadian people. Says the Montreal Star, for example:—

Certainly the grain grower is entitled to a fair return for his investment and his labor, but it is equally certain that he is determined to place himself politically in a position to demand and enforce that return. He is obviously not content with the share he receives under the present system. And if he reaches the seats of the mighty in that frame of mind, certain other class organizations in this country may get a taste of class rule which is not to their liking.

The Montreal Star is the newspaper owned by the millionaire whose millions have enabled him to put on the trappings of a newly-made peerage and disguise his plain patronymic, Hugh Graham, under the gaudy style of Baron Atholstan. In 1911 he pretended to suffer paroxysms of patriotic apprehension lest free access of the wheat of this country to the United States market should cause the British Empire to topple and crash into ruins. The Montreal Star was foremost in the protectionist orgy of frenzied flag-waving for the bamboozlement of the electors.

Note the fair-minded air of the first sentence in the foregoing extract. In the election campaign of 1911, by way of demonstrating that it possessed fair-mindedness, as well as its self-proclaimed "patriotism" and "loyalty," the Montreal Star made conspicuous proclamation that it would begin a campaign, immediately after the election, to secure the reduction of the tariff on agricultural implements, and it announced a contribution from its own coffers of \$10,000 towards the necessary expenses of that campaign. As the outcome showed, that proclamation and announcement meant nothing; they were for election purposes only.

The millionaire proprietor of the Montreal Star is a Canadian by birth, and is now 71 years of age; he has lived all his life in Montreal, and made his first visit to Western Canada only a year ago last fall, travelling in a private car, and handing out to the press, en route, deliverances tinged with the prejudices and prepossessions of the plutocrat, in support of the existing fiscal system of special privilege.

## Ineffectual Income Taxing

The incompetence and insincerity of the present government of Canada is in no way better illustrated than by the manner in which it is administering the income tax. Not only are the rates of income taxation far too low, if the income tax is to be made a substantial source of revenue, but the wholesale manner in which the tax is being evaded shows that the system of collection is an utter failure.

The returns for 1917, received up to the end of April, 1919, show that only 31,310 persons had paid income taxes, the amount collected being \$6,445,349, which is only about 80 cents per head of the population. The Toronto Globe says that at a moderate



estimate there are more people in Toronto and Montreal alone who should be subject to the tax than have paid it in the whole of Canada. This failure in collecting the income tax is a great injustice to those who have paid, and the knowledge that large numbers of people are escaping is an encouragement to others to attempt evasion also.

The income taxpayer who has the least chance of evasion is the man or woman whose only source of income is the weekly or monthly pay envelope. The exact earnings of the salaried man and wage-earner can be ascertained from his or her employer; and assessments are made accordingly by the Dominion taxation officials. Where the income is derived from a number of sources, such as dividends on stocks and bonds, rentals, interest on mortgages, and profits on business, and from financial transactions, the statement of the taxpayer has to be depended on to a great extent. It is quite evident from the small number of large incomes on which income tax has been paid that many of the wealthier class have either wholly or partially evaded the payment of their just and legal dues. It should be the business of the income tax department to find out how the tax is being evaded, and to use the powers of the law to secure the national revenues and to bring offenders to justice.

That income taxation can be made to produce a large revenue is demonstrated by the fact that Australia, with a much smaller population than Canada, and far less wealth, is collecting \$60,000,000 a year by this means. Great Britain secures the bulk of her revenues by the income tax, while the income tax in the United States produces eight times as much as the customs tariff.

### A Source of Revenue

It must be evident to anyone who has looked at the financial position of this Dominion, that present methods of raising revenues are inadequate. The national debt on August 30 stood at the enormous figure of \$3,005,812,846.66 gross, and \$1,684,717,-

865.35 net, the net debt increasing during the month of August by \$14,454,173.83.

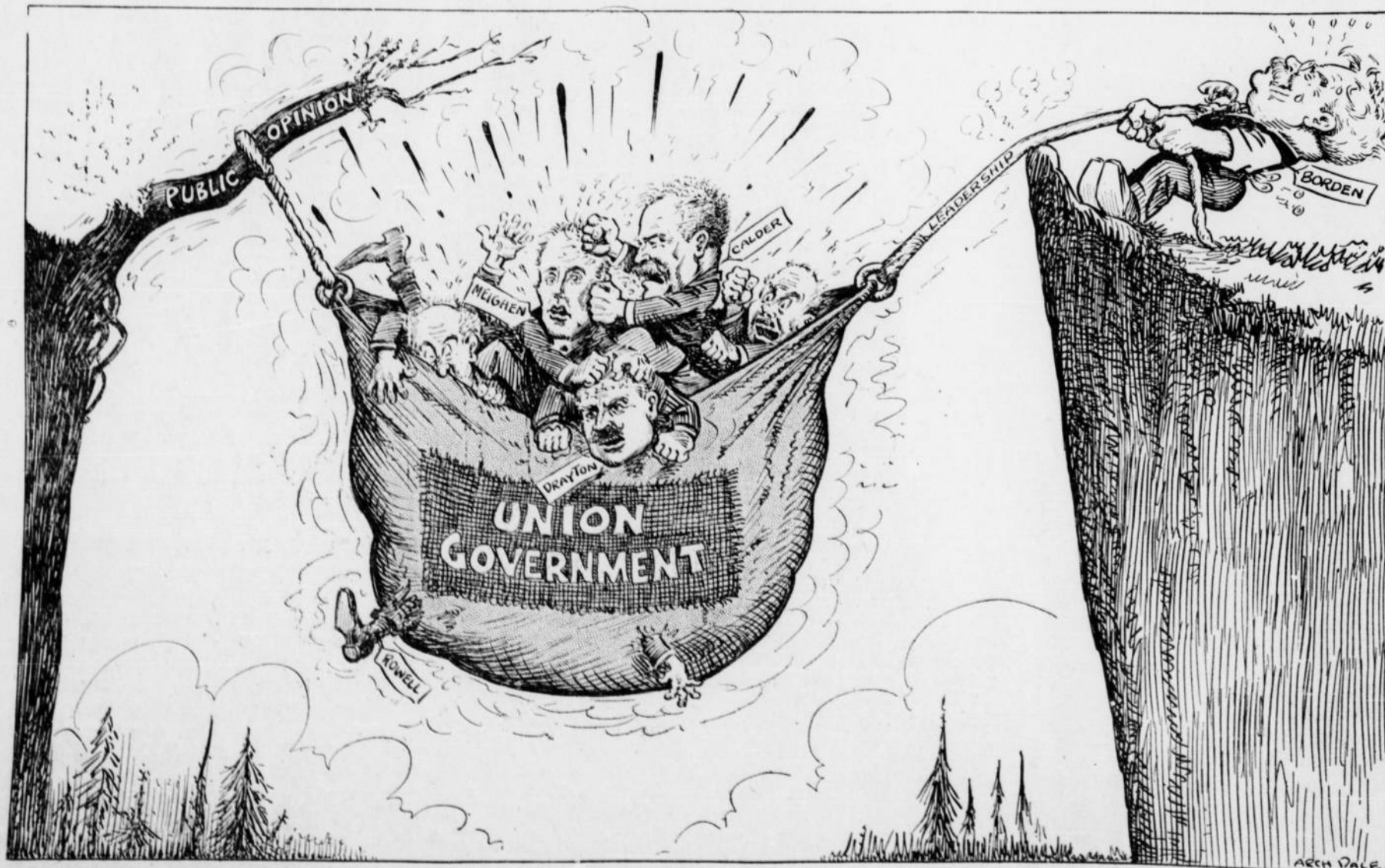
Sir Thomas White, in his budget speech last June, estimated that the annual interest charge on the national debt, after March 31, 1920, would be approximately \$115,000,000, compared with slightly under \$13,000,000 immediately prior to the war. In addition, he estimated that for a generation or more we might look forward to providing \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000 per annum for pensions. In addition to her ordinary expenditures, Canada thus has to meet an outlay of \$137,000,000 to \$142,000,000 a year as a result of the war, over and above her normal budget which in the last fiscal year was \$240,000,000. Present taxes, estimated for the current year to produce \$280,000,000 will not pay the bill, and the government must either increase the taxes or go on borrowing to meet current liabilities which would be drifting towards bankruptcy. Where is the money to come from? The tariff, as a source of any considerable amount of further revenue is out of the question. The people simply will not stand for any increase of a burden which adds at least four times as much to the cost of living as it produces in revenue for the government. The income tax, when the system of collection has been perfected so as to compel all those who are liable to pay the amount due, will bring in many millions. Inheritance taxes will also yield a few millions as our rich men die, and taxes on the profits of corporations could be made to produce a tidy sum.

But there is one big source of revenue available which is as yet untouched by the federal tax collector, namely, unimproved land values. Unimproved land values are an eminently proper subject of taxation, because they are created by the community. Land, in which term is included all natural resources such as minerals, timber, water powers, rights-of-way and fisheries, as well as agricultural land and town sites, derives its unimproved value from the presence of population, public improvements, and public services. The value thus created goes at the

present time into the private pockets of individuals and corporations, who are thus enabled in many cases to acquire large fortunes without giving anything in return. A tax on unimproved land values would divert a portion of this unearned increment into the public treasury, and thus secure for the public use values which have been publicly created. This surely would be justice. It is estimated that a tax of one per cent. on unimproved land values in Canada would produce at least \$75,000,000 annually, and it is a remarkable thing that finance ministers with huge deficits staring them in the face have not seized upon this method of raising money.

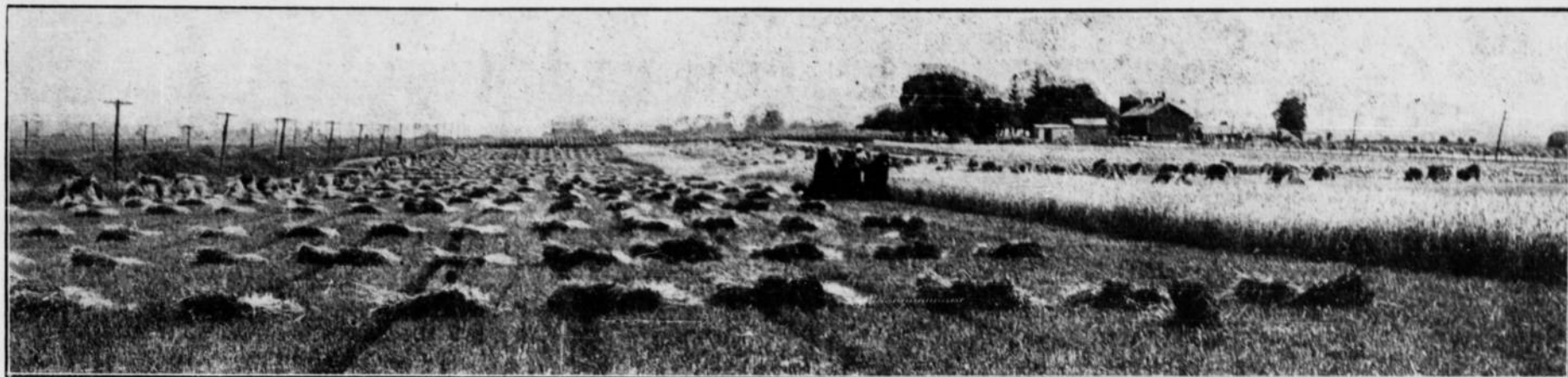
Usually, when people propose new forms of taxation, they put forward a scheme which will tax other people and leave themselves free, but when the organized farmers, in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, propose a tax on the unimproved value of land, they do so with the full knowledge that they will pay their share of this tax. In a locality where unimproved land is worth \$25 an acre, a tax of one per cent. would cost a farmer 25 cents an acre. But the owner of the vacant land, who at present pays no federal taxes on that land, would also pay 25 cents an acre, and the owner of city lots worth \$10,000 would pay \$100 a year. By increasing the tax on unimproved land values and decreasing the tariff, ministers of finance could relieve industry and the necessities of life from the burden of taxation, and secure a larger portion of the public revenues from publicly-created values.

In addition to being a just and practical method of raising revenues, a tax on unimproved land values would have a good effect in discouraging land speculation by making it less profitable. This would bring land into the market at reasonable prices and enable farmers and others to secure land for use with a fair chance of making it pay. The business of the country, as well as the federal revenue, would thus be favorably affected by the taxation of unimproved land values.



A Precarious Situation





A Glance Across the Border. Cutting Wheat on a Wisconsin Farm.

# A Famous English Farmer

*Coke of Norfolk, a Man of Brains, Energy and Public Spirit, Who Achieved Great Things for Agricultural Progress in His Time—By J. A. Stevenson*

THE science of agriculture, as practiced today, is the accumulated fruit of the experience of centuries and of the labor and brains of millions of people; but certain individuals have made special contributions to its progress, and deserve eternal gratitude from the farming community in every quarter of the world. In the Anglo-Saxon world the name of Thomas William Coke, deserves a foremost place in the bead-roll of agricultural honor. His long life lasted from 1754 to 1842, and in his day no man gave more unstinted and useful service to the commonwealth. In his old age in 1832 he was made Earl of Leicester, after six times refusing the honor, but he is still better known to fame by the title on which he prided himself, Coke, of Norfolk.

He was directly descended from Sir Edward Coke, the great English jurist, who fearlessly upheld the supremacy of the laws of the land in face of the despotic ambitions of early Stuart kings, and braved the royal wrath to maintain the principles of liberty. His father was a Derbyshire squire, Mr. Wenman Coke, but he was destined from his birth to succeed to the great estates of his childless great uncle, the Earl of Leicester. The chief of these was the famous demesne of Holkham, in the county of Norfolk, where the Earl, who was an amateur architect and ardent collector of paintings and antiques, had built a magnificent mansion.

## A Man of Long and Active Life

On April 10, 1776, Coke, at the age of 22, through the deaths in successive years of Lady Leicester and his own father, became the owner of Holkham, and the vast property appertaining to it. He had already travelled all over Europe, and in 1775, on attaining his majority, had married a Miss Jane Dutton. He at once succeeded his father as one of the two members of parliament for Norfolk, and was for no less a period than 50 years a member of the House.

As became one his lineage and traditions, he was on the Whig side and was a devoted friend and follower of Charles James Fox, the virtual founder of British Liberalism. For his time he entertained very advanced opinions, and was a friend of every good cause; he favored, for instance, the American side during the revolution, which was virtually a civil war, moved the final resolution in the Commons which recognized the Independence of America, and was selected to present it to the sulky king before whom he appeared in his ordinary country garb. He took Fox's view of the French Revolution, when many of the Whig aristocracy quarrelled with him, supported Catholic emancipation, advocated parliamentary reform which he lived to see come to pass. For many years he was generally recognized as the most influential commoner in England, and earned by his fearless independence the hearty dislike of the court and the Tory aristocracy.

But his political career would require a book to itself, and for the present purposes his life as an agricultural reformer merits more attention. When he succeeded his father, though others of the properties were valuable, the

whole district around Holkham Hall was no better than a rabbit warren. It lay right on the North Sea—Coke used to boast that one of his neighbors was the King of Denmark—and there were long tracts of shingle and drifting sand. Mr. Coke was told by Lady Townsend that all she would see at Holkham "will be one blade of grass and two rabbits fighting for that."

## Norfolk Agriculture in 1775

Agriculture in Norfolk, generally, was at a very low level. All the wheat consumed in the county in 1775 was imported from outside; the soil was miserable and had been impoverished by ignorance. Turnips were grown broadcast. No manure was ever purchased. The sheep were a poor, starving breed, and very few farms kept milch cows owing to the absence of fodder.

When most of the leases in the parish of Holkham ran out shortly after Coke became Lord of the Manor, he decided to farm the land himself, and his career as an agricultural reformer may be said to date from 1778. He began to collect around him practical men who could aid him, and summoned regular meetings of the nearby farmers, who, upon a day fixed, came and inspected his methods of farming, criticised or approved what they saw and discussed agricultural matters. In this way he was able not only to gain, but also judiciously to impart knowledge.

He studied agriculture in other counties and lost no chance of observing the results of different kinds of farming and treatment of livestock. As a result of his investigations, he began an improved system of cropping; instead of growing three white crops in succession as was the old custom, he grew two only and kept the land in pasture for two years. He dug deep pits and brought to the surface the rich marl which lay beneath the sand and shingle of the shorelands.

Slowly but surely he enriched the impoverished soil till it was able to carry livestock with success. When he began farming the 3,000 acres around Holkham, they only carried 800 sheep and no cattle. Coke, who was fond of quoting a Norfolk proverb that "muck is the mother of money," steadily increased his herds of cattle. At first he kept a breed of Shorthorns, but his friend Francis, Duke of Bedford, sent him a present of 30 of a special breed of Devon cattle, to whom he transferred his allegiance. He once started a trial between the fattening of two Devons against one Shorthorn beast and proved that the two former cost the same as the latter. When killed the two weighed 140 stone and the Shorthorn only 110 stone, though it had eaten more food than the two Devons.

## A Great Plowing Contest

Coke, who often used cattle for plowing in his early days, also found the Devons very good for such work; in 1784 he is recorded to have had 12 oxen in harness for carting. But he

gave them up owing to the difficulty of shoeing and the prejudice of his men against them. By using a different kind of plow he was able to make two horses do the work which three to five did for his neighbors, and when he found a friend in Gloucestershire, who had "six horses at a length turning a clumsy furrow," he at once sent him a Norfolk plow and a pair of Norfolk horses as a present.

In 1801 Sir John Sebright, the member for Hertfordshire, wagered him 50 guineas that his Norfolk plow and two horses could not plow an acre of heavy Hertfordshire land in ten hours.

The contest took place in October, with the Duke of Bedford as referee, and in the presence of a large crowd of agriculturists. Many strangers bet ten to one against Mr. Coke's plow when it started, but, despite the fact that the chosen spot was rising ground where the horses had to go up and down hill, the acre was plowed within the stipulated time in excellent style. Coke in thanking Sir John for the 50 guineas, wrote: "Had I entertained a doubt of its success, I should not have done justice to the skill and ability of the plowman, whose exertions must have astonished men less conversant in the Norfolk science of agriculture." The Duke of Bedford gave this verdict: "All agree that it was the hardest day's work done by man or horse." Subsequently Coke challenged all England to a plowing match on similar terms, but no one accepted.

## Constant Agricultural Progress

The fame of his Norfolk science of agriculture soon spread, and he kept on improving his estate. Every year he planted 50 acres of trees, and in 1832 he and his family embarked on a ship built of wood grown from acorns he himself had planted. Laboriously and at enormous cost, he reclaimed 700 acres from the sea and had grain growing upon land which two years before had been shingle swept by the tides. To encourage irrigation he offered a bonus of £50 to the person in Norfolk who should convert the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) into water meadows by the following year. In his reclamation and irrigation work Coke employed the famous "Strata" Smith, the father of English geology, and he had an invaluable estate manager, Francis Blakie by name. Holkham is now a magnificent property and affords an excellent example of the value of expenditure upon soil improvement and buildings. Coke did not look for any immediate profit—his object as he often declared was to bring about, at whatever cost and exertion to himself, a permanent improvement in the fertility of the soil and in the knowledge of agriculture. His account books showed at his death that between 1776 and 1842 he had spent the equivalent of \$2,500,000 in improvements on his estate.

He was insistent upon the benefits and necessity of agricultural education. He labored assiduously with the children of his tenants and tried to educate the

younger generation to a greater intelligence and love of enterprise than was possible with their parents. He had special classes to instruct them in practical farming methods. He would take boys round his farms, questioning them on what they saw and explaining what they could not understand. To those who showed special aptitude and powers of observations, he devoted most pains. During May and June when the grass was in bloom, he gave his tenants and employees' children simple botanical lessons, and also employed them to scour the country in search of the best stock of seed. Hitherto the want of drainage had kept pastures wet, and had favored the rankest and coarsest type of vegetation. Farmers sowed an indiscriminate collection of seed which contained large proportions of weeds and coarse grass.

## A Good Seed Apostle

Coke may be described as the first apostle of the good seed movement, for H. D. Traill, the author of Social England, records that he was the first practical farmer who appreciated the value of distinguishing between the different kinds of seed. He managed to make the pasture of his very light lands excel in results the famous grass lands of the Midlands. He rewarded handsomely and imitated a tenant called Bloomfield, who devised a scheme for what he termed "inoculating" land. On barren, sandy land which grew no vegetation, pieces of good grass turf about three and a-half inches square were put at certain distances; the uncovered interval between equalled the area covered. The turf was rammed well down in the winter months and in the spring some grass seed was sown on the uncovered spots.

Before the end of the summer, the turf had extended itself and good pasture soon developed. He was a great advocate for early sowing, wheat very thick in rows and early cutting, even when the ear and stem was green and the grain not hard. He said he got two shillings a quarter for it more than for wheat cut in a maturer state. He was equally early in cutting oats and peas, saying that he should lose more by the falling of the ripe seed at the bottom than he should gain by waiting till the rest was ripe. He also greatly improved the cultivation of turnips. He tried mangelwurzel, abandoned it, but on discovering the proper method of feeding it to cattle, brought it back into favor and improved its cultivation.

He had to encounter a deep-rooted prejudice which existed in Norfolk against potatoes. For five years he tried in vain to induce the laborers and villagers around Holkham to regard the potato as an article of food and cultivate it. He offered them land rent free on which to plant it but they refused it with frank contempt. At length he introduced upon his own farm the Ox Noble, a very large species, and its size apparently won it favor till some of the laborers admitted grudgingly that perhaps "t wouldn't poison tha' pigs." He persevered however, and some potatoes became a staple article of food. The poor were allowed to plant potatoes among his young trees, which kept the land clean.

## A Promoter of All-round Progress

He made a special study of the use

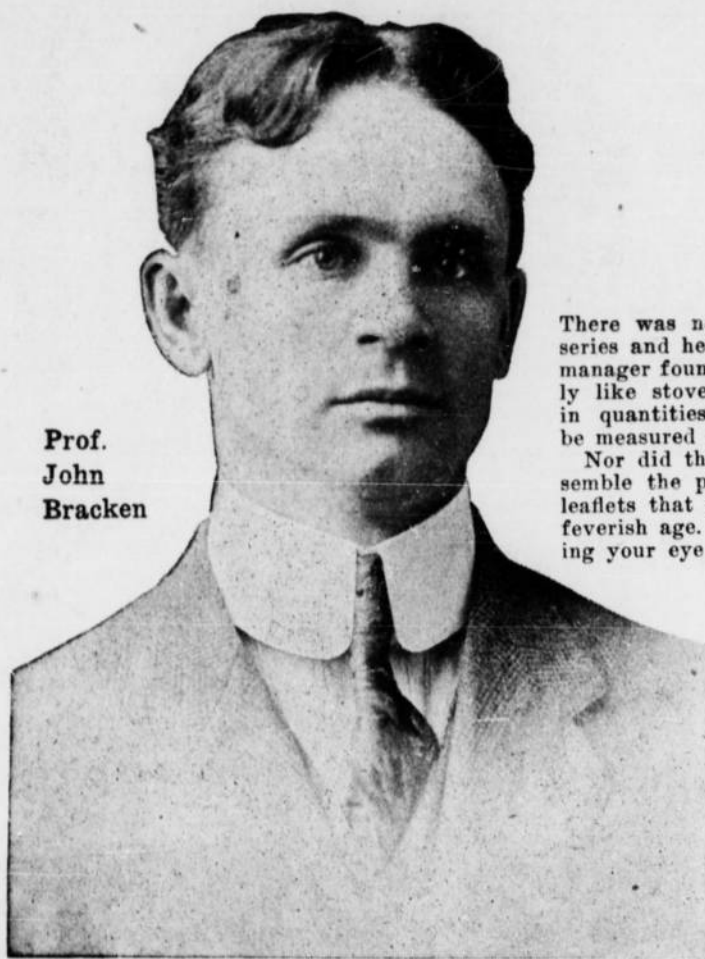
Continued on Page 10



# Crop Production Western

*A New and Authoritative Book Written for Western of the Author's Life and Work--The*

Prof.  
John  
Bracken



There was not a break in the series and here the young farm manager found them, piled neatly like stovewood and like it, in quantities large enough to be measured by the cord.

Nor did they in any way resemble the predigested, tabloid leaflets that are printed in this feverish age. The art of catching your eye and riveting your attention and pressing home the salient truths had not been developed. There was no hitting the high spots only with the agricultural reports of that day. They were ponderous tomes, running into hundreds of pages each, and fully illustrated with cuts of ideal Langshans and

**T**HIS is the story of a man, a farm and a book. The man is John Bracken, Professor of Field Husbandry, College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. The farm is the experimental farm at that institution. The book is *Crop Production in Western Canada*, written by Prof. Bracken, and just off the press.

Prof. John Bracken—or Jack, as I have noticed that his fellow professors at the college call him, but I must confess that though I have known him for years I could never bring myself to committing that familiarity—is still considerably on the right side of 40. He was born on a farm in Leeds County, Ontario, about 20 miles from Kingston. His primary education was received in the public school in the district and at the high school at Brockville. At the latter institution, rumor has it, he did not allow his studies to interfere to too great an extent with his football and other sports. However that may be, at 15 years of age he joined the back-to-the-land movement and returned to his father's farm, not as choreboy and second fiddler to the hired man, mind you, but as full fledged manager. His father was a local official and had other business interests and the running of the farm was left almost altogether to the future professor.

Just at this time the Bracken holdings were considerably enlarged by the purchase of an additional farm. It was a dairy farming proposition that this youthful scion of the family had a pretty free hand in running, and if any evidence was needed that he had a propensity for trying out new ideas it was furnished by the purchase of a milking machine when that modern labor-saver was just making its debut in dairy circles. However, it was operated with considerable success. By its use it was found that the milking could be left to one of the hired men, whereas before it had been necessary for all hands to be within hailing distance around milking time. The milking machine therefore greatly facilitated the attendance of the young boss at picnics and occasional fishing and camping expeditions.

#### A Mine of Information Discovered

After the new farm had been purchased an important discovery was made. The previous owner had taken part in various kinds of organization work and had been supplied with full lines of agricultural reports. Their's was not the usual fate of reports and bulletins. They had not been used to hustle up the fire in the mornings or to boil a quick kettle on a hot summer afternoon. They had been carefully preserved and a part of the attic set apart for them.

Yorkshires and stove-heated hen-houses. All the addresses of institute lecturers were printed in full, with not a "hear, hear" left out. If you come from Ontario you will remember them. You will recall how the secretary of the local farmers' institute, after Henry Glen-dinning had delivered his lecture on Alfalfa, would exhibit a stack of reports a foot high and announce that one dollar would pay for your membership in the farmers' institute, and in addition you would get all those reports absolutely free of charge.

Well, our youthful farm manager got mightily interested in the big pile of reports that he found in the attic of the house on the new farm. If we could only get at the real value of things we would probably find that the stack of bulletins and reports that went with the farm was worth more than the farm itself and all that it has produced in the hundred or more years since it was hewn out of the wilderness. For young Bracken was just at that age when an active-minded farm boy's mental appetite is as keen as his physical appetite after a cold fall afternoon on the plow. He will read anything he can get his hands on. In those days there were no Sunday editions with their colored supplements and life sketches of the latest movie stars. For that reason the big reports received more attention from old and young farm boys than they would at present. In any case everything in that stack of literature in the attic that was worth reading was greedily devoured by our young farm manager.

Among the things that he learned from them was that there was such a thing as an agricultural college and that such an institution was located at Guelph. This important discovery changed the whole course of his career. He determined to take the course at the Ontario Agricultural College, and at the age of 19, after four years at the helm on the home farm, he entered the regular course at that institution.

#### Stood High as a Student

His success as a student was marked from the beginning. He gave a good deal of attention to athletics. For three years he was captain of the rugby team and took his part in college hockey. He did not allow his sports to conflict with his studies, however. In his first year he won four scholarships, though the regulations allowed him to retain only one, and in the second the governor-general's medal for general proficiency. He won a place on the stock-judging team which went to Chicago, and for the first time won the trophy—a bronze bull, donated by the Union Stock Yards, for the O.A.C. At Chicago he stood second in total score

out of all the students competing, a man from Texas taking first place. For a year at the college he was president of the College Y.M.C.A. In his fourth year he won a medal, donated by the graduating class of the previous year, and given to the man who, in the opinion of his own class-mates, was the best general all-round man amongst them.

#### Moved to Western Canada

After graduating in 1906, John Bracken, B.S.A., as he was now entitled to sign his name, joined the staff of the Dominion Seed Branch, with headquarters in Winnipeg. He remained

said, and he has kept on preaching it pretty consistently ever since.

In 1907 he was appointed superintendent of farmers' institutes for Saskatchewan, by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, whose political friends and enemies alike have always given him credit for fine judgment in the choice of men for his department. This position was held for two-and-a-half-years during which Mr. Bracken also officiated as secretary of the livestock associations of the province. In 1909, upon the opening of the College of Agriculture, at Saskatoon, he was appointed professor of field husbandry, in which capacity he has been serving the interests of the farmers of Saskatchewan and the whole West for ten years.

#### Evolving An Experimental Farm

Upon receiving this appointment he spent eight months on a tour on which he visited about 15 experimental stations in the United States, studying the methods that had been adopted there. He realized from the first that there was a great need of original investigation work in crops and soil management in the West. "Here," he thought, "is a big new province in which I have been put in the position of directing forces that should get information that will be of service. What

is there that we ought to find out, in other words what are the problems within the field of crop production?" He tried to get these problems sized up, not in detail, but in groups. It is a long story, which need not be elaborated here, of how he evolved the plan on which the experiments at Saskatoon are worked out. That plan is the most elaborate and scientifically accurate adopted by any experimental farm on this continent. The scheme was suggested by some isolated experiments at one of the experimental stations in the Mississippi states. The whole thing had to be mapped out in detail. It had to include every possible combination that gave promise of results that might be valuable. It had to be constructed so that it would go on indefinitely, giving results year after year in all the multitudinous phases of farm crop production. Somewhere mother nature had hidden the secrets of the best methods by which the practical farmer could get the best results from his annual contribution of intelligence and physical labor on the fields which rendered sustenance to himself and his family. Professor Bracken's task was

with the branch until April of the following year. It was during that time that the writer first heard him speak. It was the year that the Manitoba Agricultural College was opened. During farmers' week at the college Mr. Bracken gave an address. "I have been sent out here by the seed branch to preach the gospel of good seed," he

#### TIME OF BREAKING.

	1915-16
JUNE 10	30 - 32
JULY 10	27 - 30
AUGUST 10	22 - 25
SEPTEMBER 10	17 - 20
SPRING	15 - 20

#### TILLAGE OF STUBBLE.

	1915-16
NO CULTIVATION (GRASSY)	9 - 10
NO CULTIVATION (CLEAN)	17 - 20
DOUBLE DISCED AND HARROWED	22 - 25
BURNED, DOUBLE DISCED AND HARROWED	22 - 25
FLOWED DEEP IN FALL	22 - 25
FLOWED SHALLOW IN SPRING	24 - 27
FLOWED DEEP IN SPRING	23 - 26
FLOWED SHALLOW IN FALL	23 - 27

#### TILLAGE OF FALLOW.

	1915-16
DOUBLE DISCED BEFORE FLOWING	38 - 42
NO CULTIVATION BEFORE FLOWING	37 - 41
FLOWED ONE MONTH LATER	35 - 39
FLOWED TWICE	35 - 39
THREE FURTHER CROPS OF CLOVER ON FALLOW	31 - 35

#### ROTATION EFFECT.

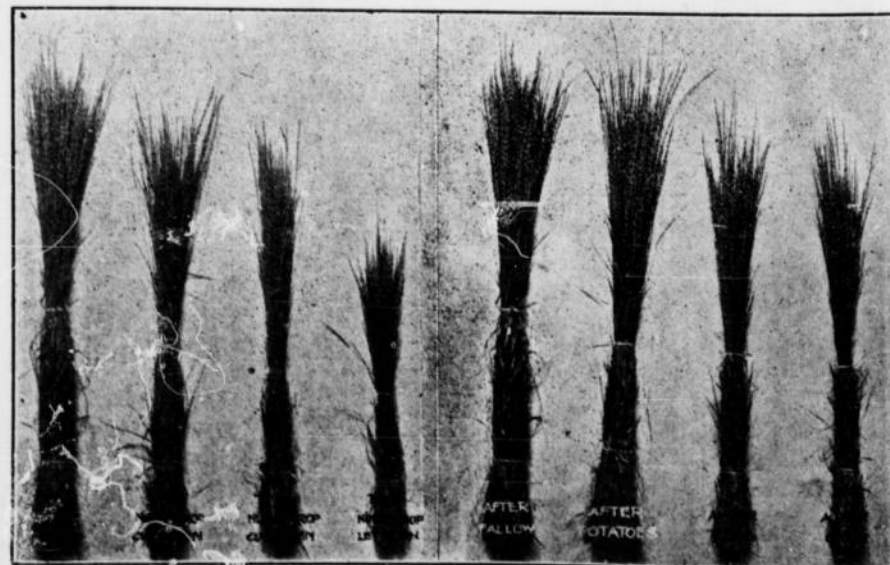
	1915-16
ON FALLOW	25 - 30
AFTER CORN	35 - 40
AFTER ROOTS AND POTATOES	29 - 34
AFTER PEAS	28 - 33
AFTER FLAX	25 - 30
AFTER WHEAT	20 - 25

#### FERTILIZER TEST.

	1915-16
NONE	35 - 40
FERTILIZERS	35 - 42
MANURE	36 - 43
MANURE AND FERTILIZERS	37 - 44

#### The Culture of Wheat.

Summary of Tests at Saskatoon.  
—From *Crop Production in Western Canada*.



Results of Different Methods of Planting and Effects of Previous Crop on Yields of Western Rye Grass at Saskatoon.  
—From *Crop Production in Western Canada*.



# in Canada

Farmers By Prof. John Bracken—A Short Sketch  
Book Reviewed—By R. D. Colquette

to devise a system which would expose those secrets.

It was no easy task. Like Milton, he had to "scorn delights and live laborious days." And nights too, for once he caught a glimmering of an idea he would pursue it, if necessary, until the sun rose next morning, lest it should elude him. "You have a wonderfully complete system here," I said to him one day as we drove through the plots, and he was doing his best to make it all comprehensible to me. "Yes," he replied, "some of us would look a few years younger if we hadn't spent so many nights on it."

In working out the plan of the experimental farm at Saskatoon, Prof. Bracken has had the assistance of several able lieutenants to whom he is always anxious to give due credit for their contribution to its success. A general map of the farm appears on page 18 of this issue. It would require much more space than is available here to explain it even in rough outline. A smaller map, showing the crop sequence work or the effect of one crop on succeeding ones is also given with an explanatory note. This will give some idea of the great number of combinations that can be worked out even on a small section of the experiment farm.

Prof. Bracken's department is responsible for much more work, of course, than the conducting of experiments. There is the teaching, in which the science of crop production is imparted to the young men who come to the college. Then there is the extension work, which consists of teaching what is known about crop production to those who cannot come. A large number of pamphlets, bulletins and articles for the press have also been put out by the department. "Of all this work, however," says Prof. Bracken, "I consider original investigation to be by far the most important."

## A Great New Authoritative Book

Out of Prof. Bracken's experience as investigator, experimenter, observer and teacher, he has written a book which is now ready for distribution. The professional book reviewer would describe it thus:—

Crop Production in Western Canada, Prof. John Bracken, 8vo.; profusely illustrated, pp. 423. Price \$3.00. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Crop Production in Western Canada fills a long felt want for an authoritative book by one having a thorough grasp of the variety of climatic and soil conditions in Western Canada. It is a book of 423 pages. It contains 15 chapters and a useful appendix. Three chapters of an introductory nature lead up to the discussion of the chief crops of Western Canada. These deal with the importance of good seed, the choice of crops and the principles underlying plant growth, subjects fundamental to successful crop production. Then follows ten chapters each dealing with a separate crop or group of crops. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, peas,

## TYPES OF OATS

## TIME OF SEEDING

## AMOUNT SOWN

## PREPARATION OF LAND (4 yrs)

## TILLAGE OF STUBBLE (4 yrs)

## TILLAGE OF FALLOW (4 yrs)

## FERTILIZER

## TREATMENT (3 yrs) 2nd year effect

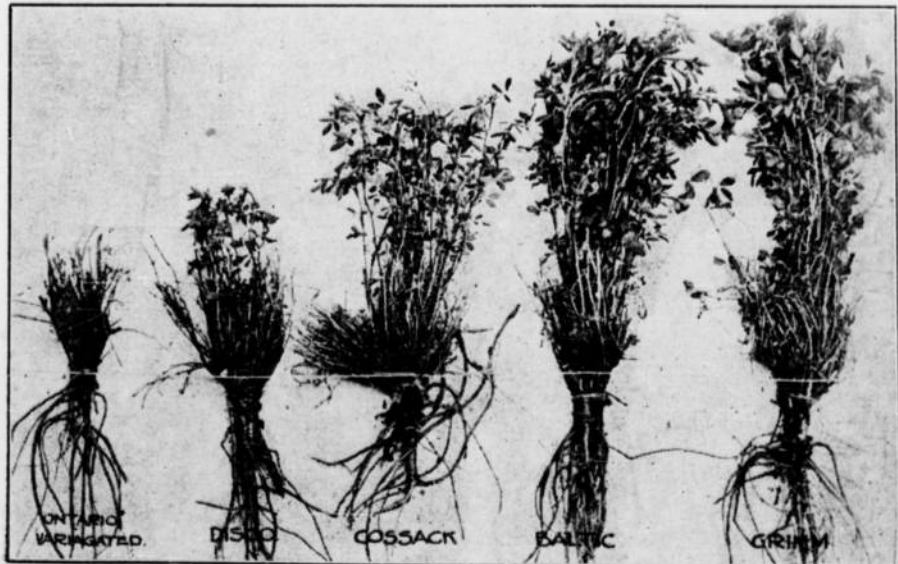
## ROTATION EFFECT (4 yrs)

TREATMENT	YIELD
BANNER	80 bu 35 lbs.
EARLY OAT	66 " 05 "
SIDE OAT	50 " 38 "
APRIL 30	65 " 02 "
MAY 10	66 " 05 "
" 20	64 " 10 "
" 30	59 " 10 "
1 BUSH	57 " 19 "
2 "	53 " 06 "
3 "	61 " 00 "
4 "	62 " 22 "
FALL PLOWING	52 " 19 "
BREAKING	64 " 25 "
FALLOW	76 " 02 "
NONE	51 " 32 "
SURFACE CULTIVATED	58 " 09 "
FLOWED	60 " 24 "
DOUBLE DISCED IN FALL	95 " 00 "
JUNE 15	79 " 24 "
JULY 15	76 " 29 "
FLOWED TWICE	70 " 00 "
NONE	80 " 14 "
MANURE	81 " 33 "
FERTILIZERS	83 " 27 "
AFTER WHEAT	63 " 05 "
" PEAS	66 " 30 "
CORN	72 " 32 "

## The Culture of Oats.

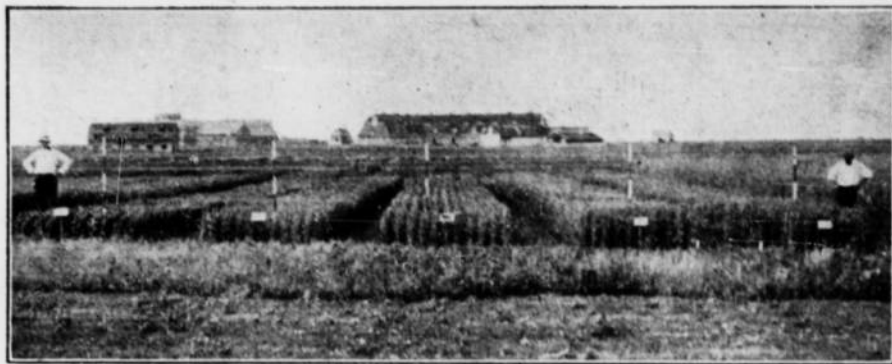
Summary of Tests at Saskatoon.  
—From Crop Production in Western Canada.

potatoes and corn have each a chapter. The chapter on forage crops includes information on Alfalfa and the clovers, Western Rye Grass, Brome, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top and Meadow Fescue. Native grasses, mixtures of perennial grasses for hay and pasture and annual crops for hay and pasture come in for consideration. Another chapter covers the various

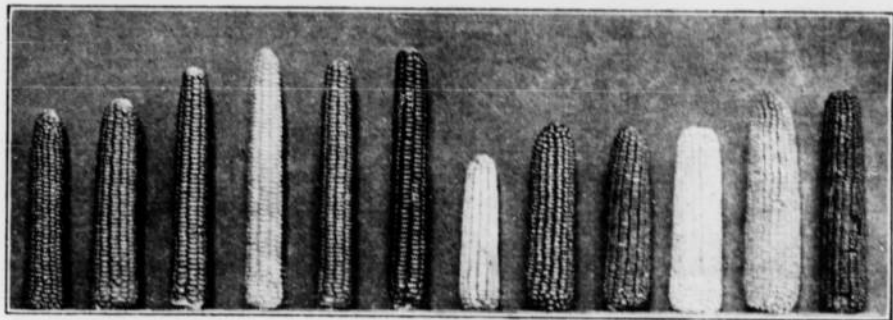


The Relative Hardiness of Different Varieties of Alfalfa at Saskatoon.  
Grimm is at the Head of the List.

—From Crop Production in Western Canada.



Some of the Experimental Plots on the Experimental Farm at Saskatoon



Different Types of Corn Some of these May Prove Valuable.  
—From Crop Production in Western Canada

root crops. The two last chapters in the book are contributed. One is entitled Insect Enemies of Field Crops, by Norman Criddle, field officer of the Dominion Entomological Branch; and the other, Diseases of Potatoes, by Paul A. Murphy, B.A., M.R.C.S.I. The appendix, which contains a large number of tables and a number of charts is intended for reference purposes.

A strong feature of Crop Production in Western Canada, is the illustrations. In number they are over 165. They include, of course, many general farming scenes, but special mention must be made of the illustrations specially prepared with the object of conveying directly to the eye the results of different methods of crop and soil treatment. Charts are effectively used for this purpose. Take for instance, the chart showing a summary of the tests with wheat at Saskatoon. What is there on the culture of wheat that is not seen by a glance at this chart? How does spring breaking compare with early summer breaking in producing crops of wheat? What advantage is there in applying manure to wheat fields? Does wheat do as well after corn as after fallow? Is there any advantage in plowing the fallow twice? What is the effect of grass in the stubble on the succeeding crop of wheat? The answers to these and a score of other questions, of immense practical importance are summarized in the chart and given in such a manner that they are not easily forgotten. Similar charts are given for the other chief crops in the West, and in themselves are an education on the cultural methods that give best returns on the prairies.

Another method of teaching through the eye is adopted by means of illustrations, samples of which are shown at the bottom of these pages. These are made from photographic reproductions of specially prepared material, and come as near to showing the actual results in the field as it is possible to get through the printed page.

The busy farmer may frequently need to secure information in a hurry. To assist him, the divisions of the chapters are numbered consecutively right through the book. Supposing he wants to know how long wheat should remain immersed in formalin? This would, of course, be given in the chapter on seed. By referring to the index, it is seen that the formalin treatment is covered in section 9. After that it is as easy to find the information as if the page were given. Information on any subject treated in Crop Production in Western Canada is equally accessible.

The author realizes that before the final word can be said on farm practices substations must be established for all different soil types in each different climatic zone. Until that is done he can only deal with the fundamental practices and leave it to the farmer to work out the practices that are best under his conditions. In his book he has set forth the general

principles underlying the successful management of crops, without which no farmer can intelligently pursue his occupation. Any intelligent farmer, whether he be living in the dry, long season districts of the south and west, or in the park belt of the north where early frost more than scanty rainfall is the limiting factor, will find in Crop Production in Western Canada just the information he requires to enable him to select the crops that will give the best returns under his conditions, and how best to handle them to get the greatest return for his labor.

## Another Book Promised

When the book was originally planned it was Prof. Bracken's purpose to include in it a section on tillage methods under dry farming conditions. As the work grew under his hand, however, he found that the limits of one volume would not permit of the treatment of this subject that its importance warrants. It has been decided, therefore, to leave this subject for another book. The manuscript for the second book is now well on the way to completion, and the finished book will be brought out next fall by The Guide. It will deal with the principles of dry farming and will form a companion volume to Crop Production. The two will form a veritable encyclopedia of reliable information on farming in the West which no one who wishes to make the most out of the prairie soil can afford to do without.

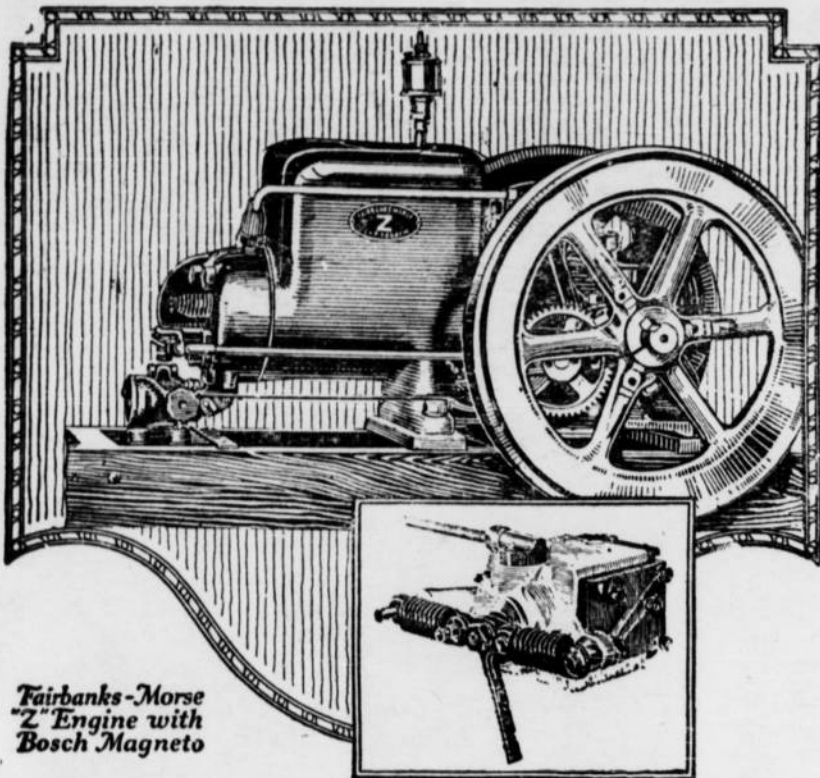
It must not be thought, however that Grain Production in Western Canada has nothing to say on the cultivation of the soil. It would be impossible to deal with the various crops grown without saying something of the effect of tillage methods on yields. The different cultural methods are described, the results obtained from them given and the best tillage practices are outlined. The full discussion of the problems of tillage and management of soils under limited rainfall is reserved, however, for the forthcoming volume.

## All Questions Answered

Crop Production in Western Canada tells the western farmer all he wants to know about the crops in which he is engaged in producing. Take, for instance, wheat. Why is it the most highly-esteemed food plant amongst those people whose standard of living is the highest? Why does wheat bread "rise?" Where is the world's wheat crop grown? Where does Canada stand amongst wheat-producing countries? What do we know of wheat in ancient times? What are the different classes and types of wheat? Wherein do the Durum wheats differ from the bread wheats? How do they compare in yield? What are the comparative milling and baking qualities of the different varieties of wheat? Why are the Blue-stem wheats of the Dakotas not suitable for Western Canada? What methods are adopted in improving wheat? How may purity and vigor

Continued on Page 18





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## A Famous English Farmer

Continued from Page 7

of particular birds in relation to the destruction of particular grubs. Once when there was a plague of black canker—a larva which feeds upon turnips—he turned no less than 400 ducks into a large field, and found that in five days they had cleared the whole field of every trace of the larva. All forms of industry and enterprise got his support and encouragement. He founded Thetford Wool Fair, the first of its kind in England, and is said to have done as much for the trade in wool as the corn trade. He encouraged the hemp and flax industry, and set up on his estate a brick works which turned out excellent red and white bricks. He turned his annual Holkham sheep shearings into a great agricultural convention. "Coke's Clippings," as the Norfolk people called them, grew year by year in fame till noted scientists turned their eyes to them for information, and famous men came from abroad to attend them. Year by year they assumed greater proportions till in the end they became representative of every nationality, British and foreign, and of every grade of intellect and rank.

In 1818 the Emperor of Russia sent a special message to express his wish that he could be present, and the great Frenchman, Lafayette, counted his failure to see a Holkham sheep-shearing a blank in his life. Coke had a great reputation in the United States owing to his fearless championship of the American cause, and many leading Americans journeyed across the ocean at great trouble and expense to take part in the annual gathering. Politics were carefully excluded from these meetings. The "Clippings" extended over a period of 43 years and were the real precursors of the great agricultural exhibitions which are annually held in every country. It is said that not a single "Clipping" passed without some discovery being made either of avoidance or adoption, and some practical benefit accruing to the human race.

#### Opposition and Prejudice

Today it seems almost incredible that this great agricultural reformer had to contend with constant opposition from prejudice and ignorance. At first his youth was against him and the old race of Norfolk farmers were stolid and obstinate. For a mere lad to meddle with their old-time saws and knowledge that had come down through generations was a sheer insult. His experiments were ridiculed, his motives misunderstood, his liberality met with disheartening ingratitude—even as in 1804, with riot and violence. For 16 years he used drills before any one else could be induced to and when at last their advantages were recognized, he calculated their spread in use was only at the rate of a mile per annum. A quaint term for a good crop of barley was in use in the district. The farmers called it "hat-barley," for the reason that if a man throws his hat on a crop, the hat rests on the surface if the crop is good but falls to the ground if it is bad. "All, sir," pronounced his tenants at length, "is 'hat-barley' since the drill came."

Coke succeeded in his plans and reforms because he was a man of undaunted courage and great force of character. The more opposition he encountered the more determined was he to succeed. He showed a profound patience with objections and prejudices, and made it a rule never to recommend anything till he himself had given it a three years' trial. "It is difficult," he once said, "to teach anything to adult ignorance. I had to contend with prejudice, an ignorant impatience of change and a rooted attachment to old methods." His dealings with his tenants set new standards in landlordism. When a tenant increased the value of a holding he usually renewed the lease for 21 years on the old terms. At other times he would give the bonus of an excellent new house, and his political opponents made it a complaint against him that he built palaces for farm-houses. More than once he said to a tenant, "If you will keep an extra yard of bullocks, I will build you a yard and shed free of expense." He spent large sums on improving the buildings of his cottagers and had special homes

erected for the aged and infirm. "It has been objected against me," he once said at a shearing, "that my tenants live too much like gentlemen, driving their own carriages and drinking their port every day. I am proud to have such a tenantry and heartily wish that instead of port they could afford to drink claret and champagne every day." No tenant ever left him except owing to old age, and no farmer who had ever known Coke as a landlord would ever live under any other.

#### Main Features of the Coke System

Lord Spencer once summed up the main features of Coke's system to be as follows:—

Improved rotations of crops.

The application of marl and clay.

The judicious use of artificial organic manures.

The adoption of a more profitable description of livestock.

Forcing the general use of the drill.

Granting leases of a liberal nature burdened by few restricting covenants.

Perceiving that the interest of the landlord and tenant were too closely united ever to be dissociated.

To these must be added the splendid renting conditions which he offered to encourage industry and enterprise as well as the valuable annual prizes at the sheep shearings. In 1808 we learn he gave ten silver tankards, worth ten guineas each, a bowl value 20 guineas, liberal prizes in money to all the farmers and shepherds who had reared fine sheep and cattle, and ample prizes in money and plate to competitors who exhibited successful new implements to aid any form of industry. Well may the claim be made for Coke that he was the father of agricultural exhibitions.

And yet his reforms and experiments were exceedingly profitable to himself and his family. There is available in a biography of Coke, a simple comparison of facts which is convincing:—

1776

Rental derived from the Holkham Estate, £2,200.

No wheat grown from Holkham to Lynn, and farmers convinced that none would grow. Upwards of 10,000 quarters of wheat imported annually to Wells alone and similar quantities at other local ports. Holkham, an open heath, bleak and barren.

1818

Rental of the Estate £20,000. Money derived from annual fall of timber and underwood, £2,700.

Norfolk one of the richest wheat-growing counties in England. Its wheat export was larger than any other district; 11,000 quarters annually exported from Wells alone.

Holkham a site of splendid timber, rich pasture lands and luxuriant crops.

Three times the number of inhabitants were being maintained on the same space of ground as before.

#### Coke's Connection With Canada

Mention has been made of Coke's fame and popularity in America, but he had also some connection with Canada. The Montreal Agricultural Society elected him an honorary member in the early years of last century, and we find John Farish, one of its leading members, writing thus: "After my return from England last autumn, I astonished them all with the detail of the wonderful experiments and agricultural operations of which I was an eyewitness at your last sheep-shearings. I also distributed among them a few copies of Dr. Rigby's pamphlet, which was perused with avidity and delight. . . . I know full well how much satisfaction you derive from an extension of that theoretical and practical knowledge which centres at Holkham, and which like the genial and beneficial warmth of the sun, diffuses its radiation for the profit and advantage of both hemispheres."

Obviously Canadian agriculture is under some small obligation to Coke, of Norfolk.

With the United States his intercourse was probably closer. A constant stream of American visitors repaired to Holkham, which was the first house in England to open its doors to the American minister appointed after the war ended. President Andrew Jackson wrote to Coke as an old friend though they had never met, asking hospitality for Mr. Bradford, an American agri-



cultural reformer, and in his letter said, "If contributions like this are frequently levied upon your kindness and hospitality, you must attribute them to the true cause to the high regard which in this country is entertained for your character, sentiment and pursuits. Your name has reached us under those circumstances which have rendered it dear to your own countrymen and revered in other countries." He had many American correspondents and some of his letters are still preserved in the New York Public Library. Pamphlets respecting his system of farming, some written by his own tenants, penetrated and were read in the remotest corners of the U.S.A. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society made him an honorary member because as its president, James Lowell, father of the poet, wrote, it was "impressed with a just sense of the services you have rendered to agriculture both by your example and opinions and not inflexible to the early, steady, firm and inflexible regard you have shown to this country in the darkest times."

#### A Widely Useful Career

Such are the salient features of the career of Coke, of Norfolk, as an agricultural reformer. He had great initial advantages of wealth and social position, but he had great difficulties to contend with in popular ignorance and lack of education. He lived at a time when the state took no interest in the advancement of agriculture and yet he was able by his own individual efforts to accomplish as much as any government has done in any 50 years. His career as affording an example of what the courageous and public-spirited reformer can accomplish should be an inspiration to rural reformers in every land and clime. Coke never wearied of insisting upon the paramount importance of agriculture. Once he wrote to his farmers, "Everything connected with agriculture must necessarily be a subject of first importance to the public at large. From this source the laborer is employed and the manufacturer fed; from this source also, the landlord receives his rent, the tenant his support and all classes of society their comforts," and he was fond of quoting from Voltaire, "to have cultivated a field and made 20 trees grow is a good which will never be lost."

Coke lived to the ripe old age of 88. He had only daughters by his first marriage, and was for many years a widower. When he was over 70 he married a second time and had sons, who inherited his longevity. In fact Coke's own eldest son, the late Earl of Leicester, only died within the last ten years, so that their two lives covered more than a century-and-a-half. Rarely has it been given to one family to produce two men so great in their respective day and generation as friends of progress and champions of liberty as Sir Edward Coke, the great jurist, and Thomas Coke, of Norfolk, the great agriculturist. But Coke of Norfolk was the greater of the two, and his worth and esteem in the hearts of men can best be gathered from the verdict of James Berry, a writer in the Morning Chronicle, "In Mr. Coke I see a true patriot and of all the exhibitions I have ever witnessed, this (the Holkham Clippings) is the proudest; compared to it what are the boasted triumphs of a conqueror? As a man, as an agriculturist and as a patriot, Mr. Coke has merited the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen, for he has inspired not only his immediate neighborhood but the kingdom at large with a spirit of emulation and improvement, and he has his reward in the love of his tenants, the affection of his neighbors and the gratitude of all mankind."

#### New Farmers' Paper

Quebec.—A farmers' weekly newspaper is about to be printed in Portneuf county, in the parish of Capsante. The promoter and editor of the paper will be Captain Ernest Cinqmars, an old journalist, who was the king's printer at Quebec at the time the war broke out. The paper will be called The Farmer, and its appearance at a time like this is full of significance, especially in politics.

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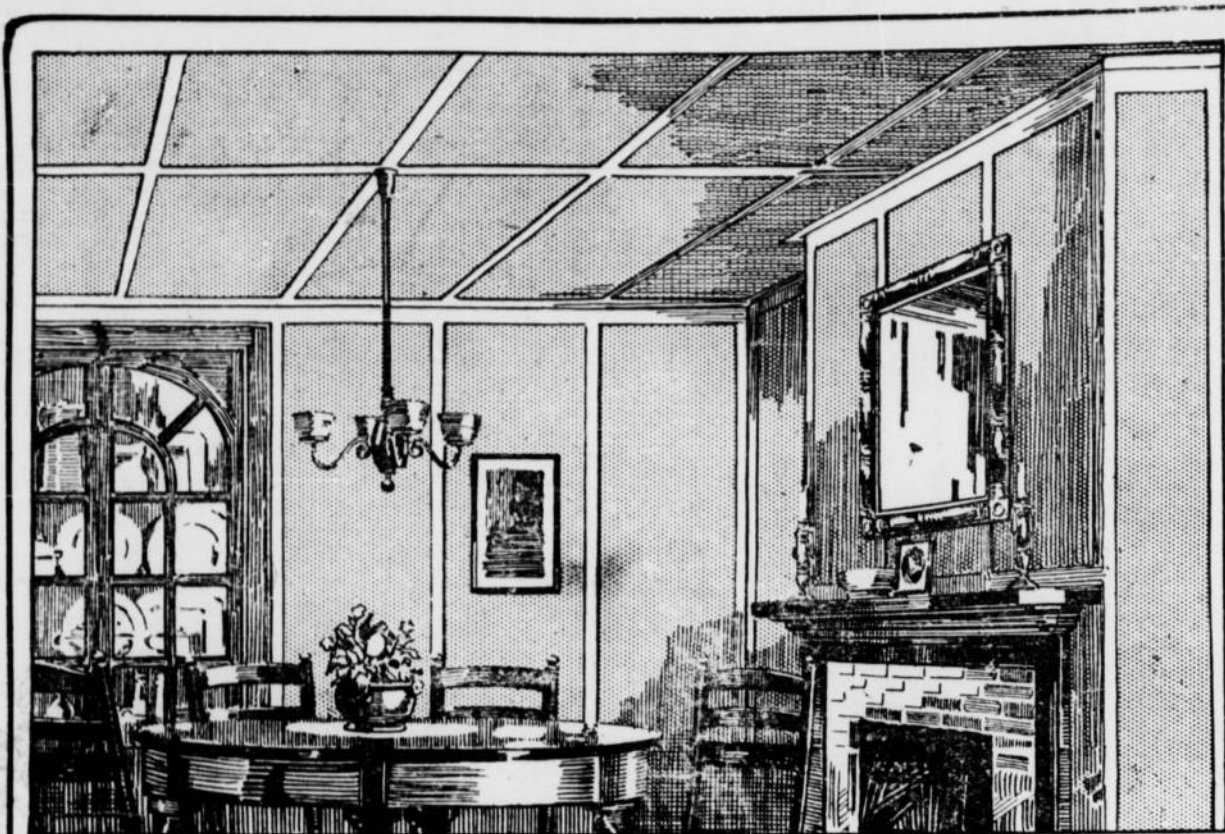
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## Our Undemocratic Senate

*It is High Time for Mending or Ending our Anomalous House of Lords—*

*By Levi Thomson, M.P.*

THE readers of The Guide owe a debt of gratitude for the rich feast provided by you in your Political Outlook number. The writers of the various articles have given us information and food for thought. I imagine many of the articles in that interesting number will bring out further opinions on the subjects dealt with. It will be unfortunate if they should fail to do so. I was much interested in the contribution by Mr. Chisholm on the Senate. I think it was Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who, in speaking of the House of Lords, coined the expression, "Mend it or end it," so aptly used by Mr. Chisholm in his article. Harcourt passed away without seeing the British House of Lords either mended or ended, but I hope our genial friend who suggests similar treatment of our House of Lords may enjoy many years of useful life after the mending or ending of the Canadian Senate.

Mr. Chisholm gives a clear historical resume of the origin and organization of our Senate and the efforts for its improvement or abolition. He tells us of its exceptional powers, of the many other suggestions and the difficulties to be overcome in the much needed mending or ending of that body, but he does not tell us whether he would prefer to improve it or wipe it out altogether. He rather adopts the procedure of the wise teacher who is satisfied to give his readers ample information and then leave to the readers the decision as to the plan to be adopted and after all, the will of the mass of an intelligent and aggressive people must prevail, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way.

### Life Tenure Is Not Democratic.

Mr. Chisholm addresses the proper forum, for it is safe to assume that the most of your readers are supporters of the platform of the Council of Agriculture, and there is every reason to believe that on the supporters of that platform will shortly rest the responsibility for progressive legislation in the federal parliament, whether or not the responsibility of the formation of a government rests on them.

Probably Mr. Chisholm is right in his suspicion that the necessity of obtaining the approval of existing legislative councils had much to do with the action of the fathers of Confederation in agreeing to the principle of life appointment, but it is safe to say that only a small minority of the people in Canada are now favorable to that principle.

### Does Not Work Out Rightly

When the present Canadian Senate came into existence the main reason for its existence appears to me to have been to protect minorities and to protect the rights of the smaller provinces. The same principle of protecting rights of smaller bodies seems to have prevailed in the United States, where the larger States have only the same representation I believe in the Senate as the smaller; but if the Senate, either American or Canadian, is to be a legislative body, I fail to see why a million people in New York have not the same rights with regard to legislation as a million people in Utah. Nor can I see any good reason why Prince Edward Island should have the same representation in the Canadian Senate as Saskatchewan.

It seems to me that the main reason for a Canadian Senate in this age is the necessity for checking hasty legislation. When one watches from year to year the mass of legislation that is rushed through the House of Commons without any mature consideration during the last few days of the session, it is easy to see that there is need of some other body passing on that legislation.

Another reason for the existence of a Senate at present would seem to be the need for some nonpartisan body to review the work done in the House of Commons. There is a greater spirit of independence in the House of Commons now than in the past, but there is still a tremendous amount of partisanship. I am not sure that the Senate is at present much freer from partisanship than the Commons, but it should be, and unless some means can be devised to make it more independent of existing parties, I

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think ending it is the proper remedy. I have often thought that if our senators, like our judges, were prevented from voting and taking part in the elections for representatives in the Dominion House of Commons or local legislatures, there might be considerable improvement.

#### Should Be Elected By The People.

Mr. Chisholm has told us of the various suggestions for appointments and election. Personally, I do not think it would be wise to leave the matter in the hands of local legislature or local government. The senators should be elected directly by the people, and I think the time of their election should be separate entirely from elections for the House of Commons. I cannot agree with the suggestion of some to have a number of senators elected by the people and others appointed by the crown. If the principle of appointment by the crown is a right one, let us stick to it, but if it is a wrong principle we should not allow it to be applied in any case.

I have been looking anxiously for some time to the Senate itself for the initiation of some procedure to provide for the necessary change in that body. It seems to me that is the place where the ball should be started rolling, and I think the present senators will be wise to start it as soon as possible. If we cannot overcome the difficulties in the way of making the Senate elective and in the way of bringing about other necessary reforms, then, in the name of common sense, let us end it.

I think if the people, through their representatives, or by way of a referendum, clearly indicate their desire to do away with the Senate, all obstacles can be overcome.

## A Triumph for Farmers

By Geo. Broadley

**A**MONGST the numerous benefits which have accrued to the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association during its interesting history, probably one of its most outstanding was the decision recently given by the privy council, which for ever disposes of a long standing lawsuit between a member of the association and a prominent machine company.

The case was appealed to the privy council from the supreme court of Canada, by the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., in the suit entered by Charles J. Schofield, of Beverley, Sask., for the recovery of the price he had paid for a big four 30 h.p. gas tractor engine, which was not as represented. For seven long years the suit has been dragging through the Canadian courts with the happy ending above indicated.

#### History of the Case

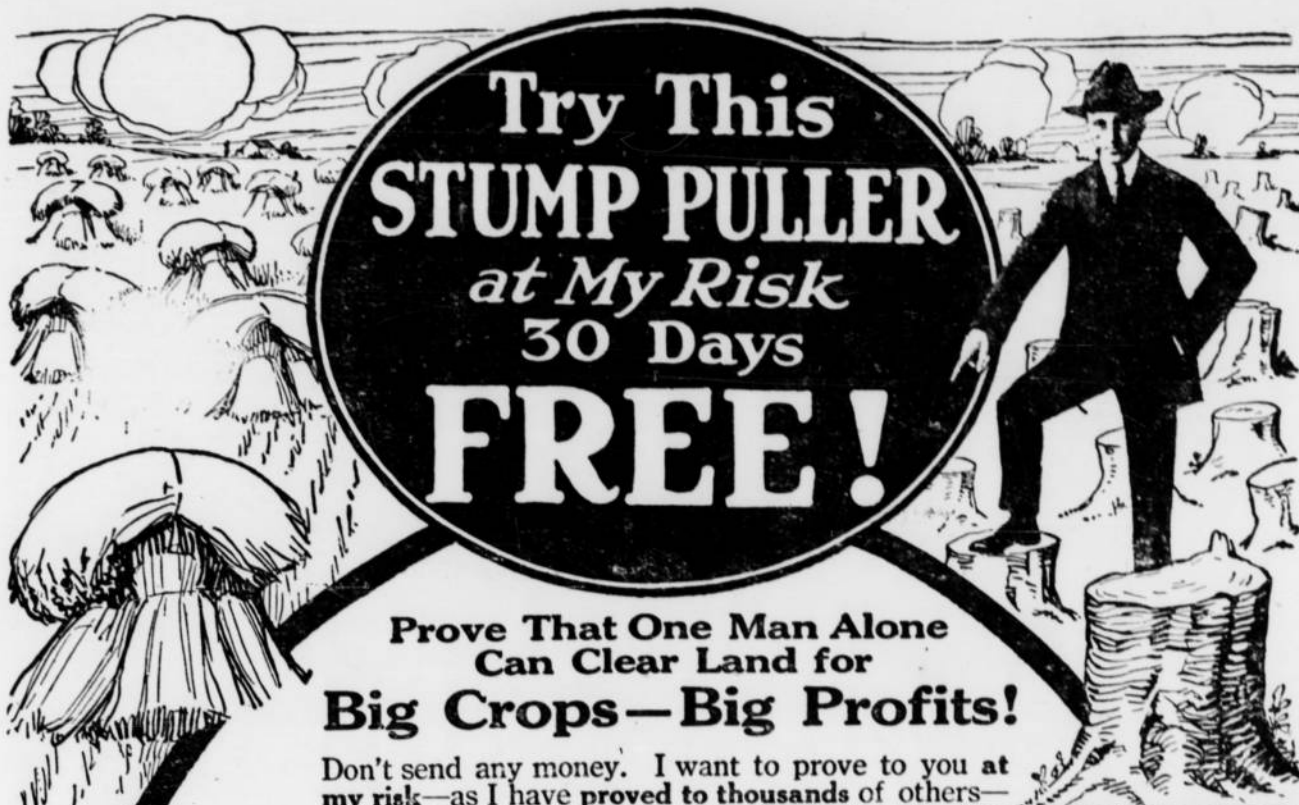
It will be clearly within the recollection of those who attended the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which was held in Regina during February last, that the Legal Bureau reported the Emerson-Brantingham Company, was appealing to the privy council the decision of the supreme court of Canada, which had directed that the judgment of the Saskatchewan court of appeals be revised and restore the judgment of the original trial judge, Mr. Justice Lamont.

During the early part of October last, Major C. E. Gregory, K.C. counsel for the respondent, Schofield, and solicitor in charge of the S.G.G.A. Legal Bureau, left for London to attend the sitting of the privy council, during the hearing of the case, and a few days ago cabled to the Central office, as above indicated.

Owing to the outstanding importance of the decision, which has aroused widespread interest amongst the members of the association, the following brief summary of the case will enable those interested to a better understanding of its importance.

#### 30 H.P. Gas Tractor Engine

In December, 1912, Charles J. Schofield, of Beverley, signed a contract to purchase from the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, "One of your big four 30 h.p. tractor engines." Subsequently an engine was delivered which did not work satisfactorily. Schofield however was persuaded by the company to keep it for some time, stating that it would get better with use and that they would fix it. Not



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The Kirstin cuts stump pulling costs to the lowest figure ever known. Clears acre from one anchor. Works anywhere—swamps, rough boggy ground, thick timber, or steep hillsides, where horses can't work. It is publicly pronounced a wonderful success—the simplest, most practical, most efficient land clearer yet invented. Write for free book today.

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# FUNSTEN

being able to obtain satisfaction from either the engine or the company, in November, 1914, Schofield sued to recover the price of the engine, or for damages. The defence was that the company had delivered what was known as one of their big four gas tractor engines and that they had thereby fulfilled their part of the contract and that he was not entitled to his money being refunded.

#### Tried Before Judge Lamont

The case was tried before Judge Lamont, with a jury, at Swift Current, on May 31, 1916. The trial lasted three days and the jury found that the tractor did not develop 30 h.p. and made other findings in favor of Schofield. Justice Lamont directed that judgment be entered in favor of Schofield, awarding him damages equal to the amount of the notes and interest which he owed the company for the engine; which was the amount found by the jury and did not include \$600 cash he had paid; Schofield having to retain the engine.

#### Take to Court of Appeal

An appeal was taken to the court of appeal of Saskatchewan by the Emerson-Brantingham Company, and on January 12, 1918 the court delivered a judgment upholding the appeal; holding that if the company had delivered one of its so-called 30 h.p. gas tractor engines it had fulfilled its contract; and even though the engine did not develop 30 h.p. Schofield was bound by the contract, having obtained the specific article he had contracted for. The court of appeal directed judgment against him in favor of the Emerson-Brantingham Company, and for the notes which he had given for the machine.

#### Appeal to Supreme Court

Schofield then appealed the case to the supreme court of Canada and on October 8, 1918, that court, by its judgment directed that the judgment of the court of appeal be reversed and restored to the judgment of Mr. Justice Lamont.

The machinery company then appealed to the privy council and the word which has just been received means that the original judgment of Justice Lamont stands, allowing Mr. Schofield \$4,451.90 as damages against the company and from this no further appeal can be made.

One of the results of this case is that it is clearly incumbent on the machine companies, in selling tractors of a certain horsepower, to deliver tractors accordingly, and not merely one which they describe as having that horsepower and that the question of horsepower does not need to be decided by the purchaser within the trial period; but he has a right of action for damages whenever he discovers the defect after the trial period has expired.

Schofield's claim to reject the engine and to receive back his money and notes was evidently disallowed on the ground that he had kept the engine after he knew it was not right, so that he was not entitled to rescission, but only to damages.



W. H. Harvey

Member of the Saskatchewan Legislature for which he was nominated by the political organization in that constituency of supporters of the New National Policy. He was the first nominee placed in the provincial field in Saskatchewan since the inception of that political organization and was elected by acclamation. Mr. Harvey, who is a native of Exeter, Ont., farms 800 acres at Flaxcombe, Saskatchewan.

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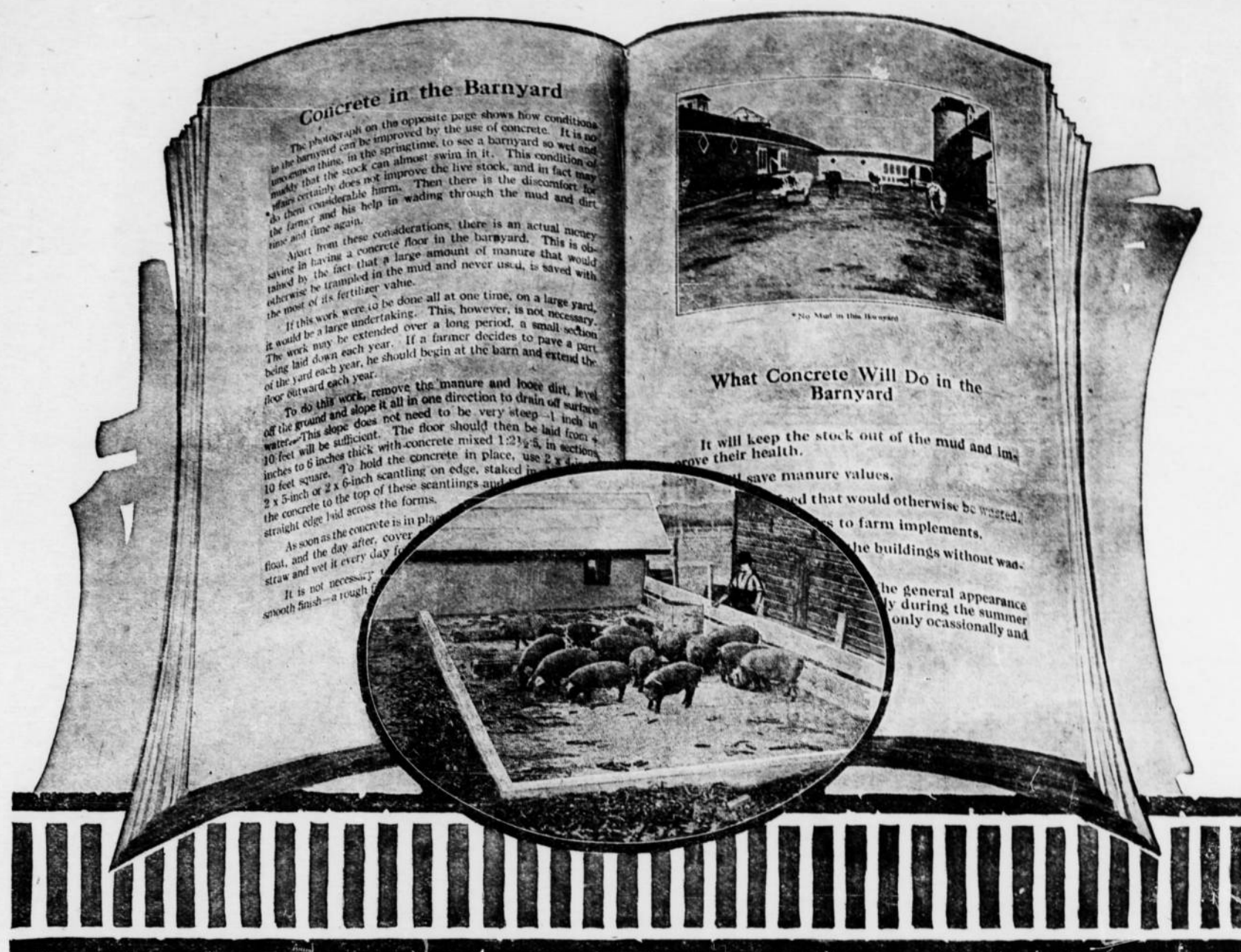
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# Business and Finance

## Watered Stock

**R**EADERS of The Guide are familiar with the expression "watered stock," and with the complaint that through methods of "high finance" the public are called upon to provide dividends upon large amounts of non-existent or fictitious capital. A good illustration of the meaning of "watered stock" is provided by a transaction recently carried through by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited, of Montreal. This company was formed in 1914, and is engaged in the manufacture of pulp and newsprint. The company owns 1,000,000 acres of timber limits in the district of Temiskaming, Ontario, and its pulp and paper mills are located at Iroquois Falls. The Abitibi Company has a paid up capital of \$6,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 is common stock and \$1,000,000 seven per cent. cumulative preference shares. On October 1, 1919, the preference dividends were 19½ per cent., or two-and-three-quarter years in arrears. The common stock up to that time had never received a dividend, and was sold on the Montreal Stock Exchange in 1919 at 48 cents on the dollar.

## War Profits

Paper, as everyone knows, has gone up greatly in price during and since the war, and in spite of government control both in Canada and the United States, the manufacture of both pulp and paper has been uncommonly profitable during the last few years. Abitibi has shared in the general prosperity, and since October 1 has paid up in full the arrears on preferred stock dividends and one-and-a-half per cent. for the quarter on the common. In addition the company is said to have large sums available from its profits to pay further dividends to the common shareholders, and the stock which brought only 48 a few months ago, sold as high as \$2.40 at Montreal in December.

The president of the company has now announced the decision of the directors to reorganize the company under the simpler name of Abitibi Limited, and to issue to the common shareholders five shares of the new stock for every one of the old. Preference shares will be exchanged share for share. By this transaction, the paid-up capital of the company, without any increase in the value of its properties or any additional money being invested, will be raised from \$6,000,000 to \$26,000,000, the common stock being thus "watered" to the extent of \$20,000,000, or 80 per cent. of its total. In addition the company is to hold \$5,000,000 of common stock in the treasury, to be disposed of to the shareholders at some future time on terms which the directors may determine.

## Financial Paper's Comment

"To justify the increased capitalization such as is now brought about," says the Financial Post, "it may be pointed out that the timber limits of Abitibi are probably next in value to those of Price Bros. in quantity and availability, and that the company stands in the forefront amongst newsprint mills in Canada in low cost of production, modern equipment, etc. At the end of the year 1918 the assets were set down at \$17,097,762, so the present capitalization runs \$9,000,000 in excess of that amount. The earnings of the company, however, are said to be running about 30 per cent. on the old capitalization of \$5,000,000. In financial circles, however, in spite of the admitted splendid industrial position of Abitibi, and the remarkable prospects before all the newsprint mills, there is a feeling that the action in increasing its common stock five to one was a little precipitate, and that a more gradual increase might have been wiser at this time.

"At the opening of the Exchange following the announcement, the stock jumped from \$2.19 bid the night before to \$2.35, and then on profit taking eased off to \$2.28. The demand soon drove up the price again to a new high of \$2.40, and the stock closed with \$2.40 bid and \$2.50 asked. The \$2.40 basis would allow for a price of 48 for the stock when split up into five parts. What the dividend paid on the new

stock will be has not been announced, but it is understood that an announcement will be forthcoming early in the New Year."

## A Regular Thing

There is nothing unusual in this re-organization of the Abitibi Company, and the facts are given here merely as an instructive example of the methods of financing which are commonly followed by large industrial corporations. "What is the object of such manipulations? The chief object, probably, is to hide large profits from the public. If Abitibi, for example, were to pay a dividend of 30 per cent. public attention would be called to the high profits of the company, and might give rise to unpleasant suggestions of profiteering. Thirty per cent. on the old stock, however, is only six per cent. on the new, and six per cent. does not look like profiteering. Another question involved is that of excess profits taxation. Earnings of 30 per cent. would contribute a substantial sum to the Dominion government under the Excess Profits Tax, but a company earning only six per cent. would escape.

The re-organization of the Abitibi Company, it must be understood is perfectly legal. It is being done openly and without any attempt at concealment. While professional financiers are aware of the facts, however, the general public cannot remember all the similar transactions that are taking place every year, and the result is that the public are kept in the dark as to the profits which are being earned on the actual capital invested in companies which seek, and often obtain, privileges and concessions from governments in the matter of the tariff and the natural resources of the country.

## Land Values

An interesting point in the Abitibi case is the fact that the chief justification offered for the increased capitalization, is the value of the company's timber limits. These limits were once public property, but were conceded to private interests, probably for a comparatively small sum. The natural resources of Ontario are now the basis on which a private company is making immense profits through the high price of paper. It is contended by those who advocate the taxation of land values, including all natural resources, that most of the big fortunes are made through the control of land values in some form. Abitibi is a case in point. The taxation of land values would not only draw into the public treasury unearned increments which now go to the speculator in city lots and farm lands, but it would also bring back to the people a revenue from timber limits, coal fields, water powers and other natural resources which originally belonged to the people and which are being exploited for the profits of private individuals.

## Royal Bank Prospers

Shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada have every reason to congratulate themselves on the annual financial statement of the bank which has just been issued. The Royal has rapidly come to the front during the last few years, having extended its organization throughout the country by a series of amalgamations, which gave it a large increase in the number of its branches. The year ending November 30, 1919, without further amalgamations, saw a big increase in the business of the bank, total assets increasing from \$427,512,982 to \$533,647,084. The profits of the year were at the rate of 20.14 per cent., totalling \$3,423,264, compared with \$2,809,846 for 1918. A dividend of 14 per cent. was paid, and \$561,057 was added to profit and loss account, bringing that item to \$1,096,418. Capital and reserve fund now both stand at the same figure, \$17,000,000.

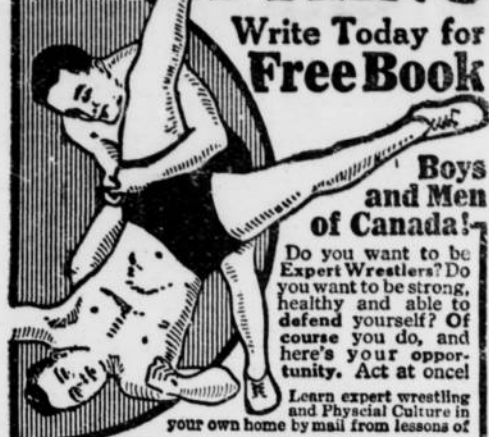
## Lumber Output of \$144,908,864

The aggregate value of the production of lumber in Canada for the year 1918 was \$144,908,864, and wages distributed during the twelve-month \$45,000,000, according to a preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, these figures



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Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

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Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, December 20, 1919.

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covering the returns from 3,086 operating plants.

These figures will be further elaborated with the publication shortly of a detailed report showing what each province has done in the way of lumber development during 1918.

The total capital invested in the industry amounted to \$180,017,178, of which logging and timber plants contributed \$36,516,701, mill equipment \$53,791,373, materials on hand, stocks in process, finished products and miscellaneous supplies \$54,147,889 and cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable \$35,561,215.

### Wages Amounted to \$45,000,000

The number of persons employed on salaries was 3,550, of whom 3,270 were males and 280 females and the total salaries paid were \$4,911,735. The average number of persons working for wages totalled 56,816, of whom 26,736 were employed in operations in the woods and 30,080 in the mills. The total amount paid in wages was \$44,490,917, apportioned as follows: Wood operations, \$19,985,553; mills, \$24,505,364.

The total cost of materials, fuel and other items was \$68,498,520, the cost for each being respectively \$45,335,527 for materials, \$22,570,487 for miscellaneous expenses and \$592,506 for fuel.

### Value of Production

The aggregate value of production for the year was \$144,908,864, comprising the following principal items:—Sawn lumber, \$102,335,772; shingles, \$8,124,968; lath, \$1,560,136; pulpwood, \$18,416,438; and miscellaneous products including cooperage stock, poles cross ties, posts, veneer, etc., to the value of \$14,471,550. The principal kinds of lumber cut during the year were, in order of the cut: Spruce, 1,140,063 m. ft.; white pine, 783,482 m. ft.; douglas fir, 707,373 m. ft.; hemlock, 255,356 m. ft.; cedar, 230,204 m. ft.; red pine, 99,780 m. ft.; balsam fir, 94,774 m. ft.; and all other varieties, including custom sawn lumber, 618,426 m. ft.

### Lumber Cut by Provinces

Lumber cut by provinces was as follows:—

	Quantity m. ft., b.m.	Value
Alberta .....	22,388	\$ 473,694
Br. Columbia .....	1,141,197	27,992,976
Manitoba .....	54,047	1,240,052
N. Brunswick .....	439,625	12,189,312
Nova Scotia .....	166,332	4,089,039
Ontario .....	1,182,328	33,165,137
Prince Ed. Is. ....	6,393	136,336
Quebec .....	841,084	20,916,604
Saskatchewan .....	75,835	2,122,307
Yukon .....	229	10,315

### Round the World by Air

Washington.—Alfred Nutting, clerk in American consulate general, London, England, writes to the department of commerce that it is reported that a large British combine, financially and well supported, with which Messrs. Vickers are stated to be principally concerned, proposes to put into execution a world-embracing plan for passenger airship transportation.

Routes have been planned so that no important city will be over ten days' air journey from London, the following being the chief main lines and times occupied in making flights from London:—

London to	Miles	Days
New York .....	3,000	2½
San Francisco .....	6,200	4½
Cairo .....	2,050	1½
Colombo .....	5,450	4½
Perth (Australia) .....	8,600	7
Nairobi .....	4,150	2½
Capetown .....	6,350	5½

It is pointed out, that while the speed of airships is less than airplanes, it is five times greater than that of the average ocean liner, and a non-stop flight up to 10,000 miles is possible. The proposed fares from London will be:—To New York, \$243; to Capetown, \$876; and to Australia, \$696. This is, approximately, 8c. per mile, and mails will be carried at 6c. per ounce. The proposed type of airship is estimated to cost \$19,466,000, to have a capacity of 3,500,000 cubic feet, to be capable of a speed of 60 miles per hour, and of carrying 15 tons of passengers and mails a distance of 4,500 miles.

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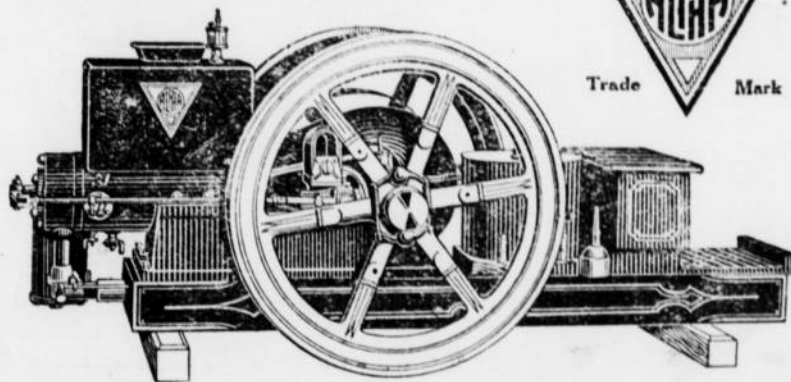
Many men who have no gas engines are often obliged to hire one when there is work to be done that requires power.

The money paid for hiring a gas engine and the much greater amount of work that could be accomplished with an engine all the time, would soon pay for an Alpha.

The usefulness of the Alpha does not end with doing only work which absolutely requires power. It can be used to do a lot of things that now have to be done by hand—such as running the separator, churn, washing machine or pump. An Alpha will save many hours of hard work for everybody.

There are many reasons why the Alpha is the most satisfactory engine to buy. It is always dependable, always ready; it is so simple a boy can operate it, and it requires a minimum of fuel—either gasoline or kerosene. And it is sold by local dealers who are ready to give gas engine service.

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| 2. The Choice of Crops.                        | 11. Root Crops, Nature's Provision for the Health of Stock in Winter. |
| 3. The Principles of Underlying Plant Growth.  | 12. Potatoes, the Cheapest Human Food.                                |
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| 7. Rye, the Grain of Hardiness.                | 16. Appendix.   |
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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Gentlemen:—

I would like you to send me on approval, a copy of Prof. Bracken's book, *Crop Production*, with the distinct understanding that I have, seven days after its receipt, to either remail the book to you (in an unsoiled condition) or send you its price, viz., \$3.00.

Name .....

P.O. .... Prov. ....

Occupation .....

No. 1

## Crop Production in Western Canada

Continued from Page 9

be maintained? Under what conditions should "stubble in" wheat never be practiced? Is subsoiling wheat land in dry districts of any value in overcoming drought? On what soils does manure give best results? When is early seeding of wheat desirable? Late seeding? Heavy seeding? Light seeding? How can the farmer judge when to cut his wheat? How should a stack be built to shed water perfectly? What are the specifications for the various grades of wheat? How may Hessian fly, cut and wire worms and other insect enemies of wheat be held in check? What is a good recipe for gopher poison? What is the difference between loose and covered smut of wheat and how may each be controlled? How can rust, in a measure, be controlled? Is wheat scab a dangerous disease? What percentage of the wheat crop of the West falls into the different grades? What has been the average price of wheat for the last 20 years?

The answers to these and many other questions that arise in connection with the growing of wheat are answered in the chapter on this great cereal or elsewhere in the book. It contains similar information on each of the other grain crops grown in the West—oats, barley, rye, flax and peas, as well as on pasture and hay crops, roots, potatoes and corn.

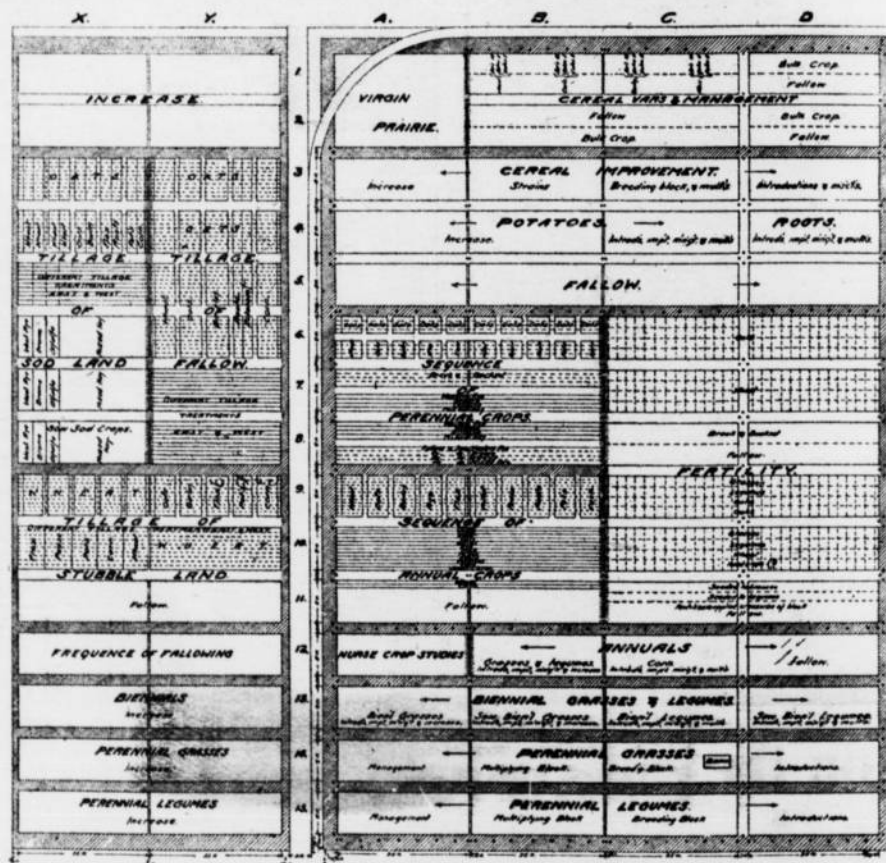
The chapter on hay and pasture crops is particularly valuable in that it gives definite instructions on the growing and

handling of these crops, with which farmers in the prairie provinces have not, as yet, accumulated much experience. The relative value of different forage crops for feeding purposes, figured on a cost of production basis, is given in one section of the chapter and in another the specifications for the different grades of tame grasses for hay, wild hay and straw.

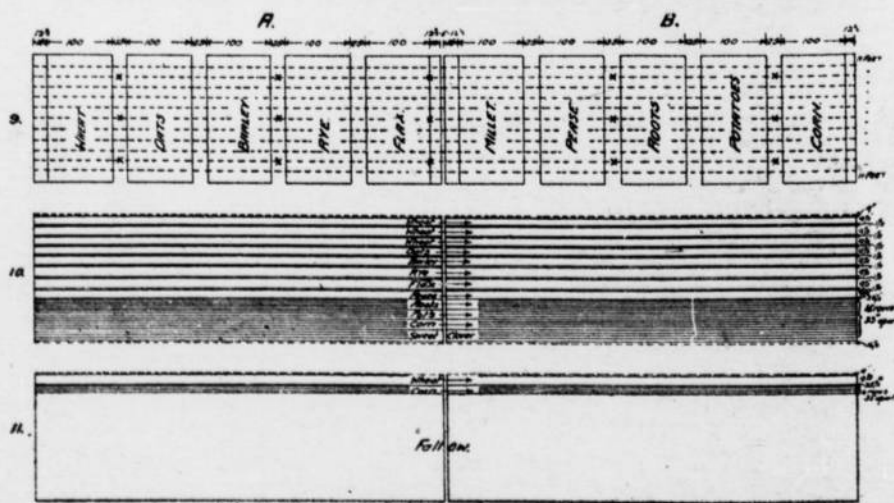
### Insect Pests and Potato Diseases

In giving the contents of *Crop Production* in Western Canada, mention was made of two contributed chapters. Common Insect Pests and Their Control is by Norman Criddle. Insects annually cause great damage in western grain fields and farmers will find themselves more and more confronted with the necessity of adopting preventative and control measures against their ravages. A working knowledge of the more common insect pests and of how they may be held in check is provided in this chapter. Though it may not at first appear so the study of these insects is most interesting, and the occasion may arise at any time on which the knowledge gained from such study may be as readily cashed as a marked check. Among the insects which Mr. Criddle describes and prescribes remedies for are grasshoppers, cut worms, army worms, wire worms, cabbage worms, potato beetles, thrips in oats, and the common garden insect pests.

Continued on Page 39



Investigation Field, University of Saskatchewan, Showing Location of Projects.



One Project—Sequence of Annual Crops or Effect of Crops on Succeeding Crops.

This project gives some idea of the large number of results that are obtained from a single project. The crops shown are rotated in periods of three years. The lower block is in fallow, corn and wheat. On the following year the crops shown in the middle block will be sown on this one. The effect of wheat after wheat, wheat after corn, and ten crops after summerfallow are shown. On the succeeding year the ten crops shown in the upper block will be grown on the lower one. Being sown in the opposite direction from the preceding crop 120 combinations are secured from this block alone. The upper left-hand plot in each block grows wheat continuously; the one below it wheat after wheat after corn continuously. By a little study the crop rotation on each small plot can be learned from the above plan.



# Manitoba Grain Growers

## Swan River District

**T**HE annual district convention of the Swan River District, held in Hemming's Hall, Swan River, on December 17, 1919 was the most successful in the history of the district.

Encouraging reports were presented from local secretaries and discussion on these reports showed that desire for the extension of the organization to the newer portions of the district was vigorous and healthy.

The treasurer's report showed the finances of the district were in good condition. One delegate stated that his only fault with the report was that it showed too large a balance on hand, and that a portion might have been profitably spent on advertising.

Officers elected were as follows: President, W. I. Ford; vice-president, Mrs. Earl Shaw; directors, C. H. Spicer, Neil Wright and J. A. Vopni. District directors of the provincial association W. I. Ford; district director of provincial Women's Section, Mrs. G. E. Curphy. District secretary, F. Twilley, pro tem.

The following resolutions were submitted to the convention endorsed and recommended to be sent on to the Brandon convention:—

"Whereas the same methods and tactics are used in the nominating and electing of candidates for the provincial government as for the Federal government, that is to say, that the candidates are virtually nominated and financed through the political campaign by what is commonly known as the 'machine,' and whereas, this method is conducive to and fosters all sorts of bribery and corruption, and whereas it leaves the constituents whom the candidate is supposed to represent without any hold or check on their representative; therefore be it resolved that we, the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, enter the field of provincial politics with a view to securing clean elections and securing representatives who will be in truth as well as in name, responsible to the people who elect them."

"Whereas, there is great loss in the handling of freight on the Canadian National Railways, partly through goods being lost in transit and partly through consignees receiving goods in a damaged condition, and whereas, such losses have to be made good either to the shipper or to the consignees by the transporters, thus enhancing the cost of transportation on the one hand and the price of commodities handled on the other; therefore be it resolved that we ask the Central association to take up this matter with the proper authorities with a view to having the same corrected."

In discussing this resolution Mr. McGaw desired to call attention to the condition of the ladies' waiting rooms at some of the stations and cited instances of where women with small children, who were compelled, owing to the train being late or for some other reason, to go outside and walk up and down on the platform with the thermometer anywhere from 20 to 40 degrees below zero. Another delegate instanced the fact that four car loads of livestock that had been collected in the Kenville and Swan River districts and loaded in the cars on Wednesday evening did not reach Winnipeg until Friday night and then could not be unloaded until Saturday, and that stock thus handled were in no condition to be placed on the market.

Resolution by Mrs. Allan and Mrs. Garroch from Roaring River Women's Section: "That it be made compulsory for all schools to be supplied with first aid cabinets suitably fitted up."

Resolution by Mrs. Spicer and Mrs. Garroch, from Women's Section Roaring River branch.—"That arrangements be made for the forming of a queue at the registration table for the registration of delegates at the Brandon Convention."

Mr. R. Watson in a spirited and eloquent address expressed the desire to see a resolution go in to the Brandon convention expressing the need of a

## Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

western daily paper devoted to the farmers' interests. He pointed out that the daily papers now being published were not furnishing the farmers with the information necessary to enable them to deal intelligently with the questions of the day, which were of vital interest to all, but that their columns were colored to harmonize with the views of those who financed the publications. A committee was appointed to draft a resolution on this subject.

The evening program was varied with singing and music by Misses Helen Armstrong and Annie Vopni, and a well rendered recitation by Miss Marten.

Mrs. J. B. Parker, of Gilbert Plains, and Mr. Hoey, of Winnipeg, delivered addresses of a very high order on the work, the aims and ideals of the association. We hope to have them visit our district again.

### Men Being Discovered

Explorers in distant lands discover new fauna and flora; astronomers discover new stars and comets. The Grain Growers' Association is discovering new men.

One of the features of the reports

demonstrating his capacity for genuine participation in the activity of a real democracy. Still another discovery is that of a young college-bred farmer, who is helping the campaign fund canvass in his district, succeeded in so effectively putting the case to his neighbors that there was a practically unanimous response to the tune of \$10 per family. In a small western town a school teacher was found who is an enthusiast in community work and is leading the people of the neighborhood in social service and the development of the get-together spirit.

Here is a letter to hand while these very words are being written which refers to the secretary of a branch he has visited as "a rather likely young man for Grain Growers' work. I believe with a bit of training he could assist at meetings—rather a fine way of expressing himself."

So it goes on, and so we must keep it going on. Every man who can be developed into a worker should be developed. Canada never needed men as now, and it is up to the farmer's movement to supply more than ever it has done for its own service and for the public service generally of the brain and spirit and principle by which true

### THE VOICE OF THE WOMEN

A-rocking of the cradle we have wondered,  
A-stitching with the needle we have thought  
Of nationhood and of its seething problems,  
And fair solutions wrought and to be wrought.

We pondered and we wondered in the silence,  
We taught our little children as we might;  
And sometimes in the quiet we were dreaming  
Of the time our lives might rise into their right.

The time when we might think and speak unhampered  
And voice our aspirations for the race,  
And join in world-emancipating campaigns,  
And walk beside our men with even pace.

The "process of the suns" has brought the dawning  
Of the day, the dreamed-of day, and yet we pause;  
Afraid, yet not afraid, we tread the portal  
Of this new world with its problems and its laws.

Yet shall we venture forth on its arena  
And offer of our best as woman's meed,  
Bracing our strength of soul into its service  
And stinting naught that we may meet its need.

Yea, sisters, shall we venture, woman-hearted,  
That from the sphere of home our lives may bear  
The best, the truest, tenderest of its spirit,  
That every sphere of humankind may share.

Yea, brothers, we come forth to walk beside you,  
To bear with you all chances of the way;  
Adventuring our all in the endeavor,  
That we together reach the Better Day.

given by our field men returning from work in various parts of the province where new organization is being effected is enthusiastic in reference to new men whom they have discovered. Here is one who tells of an Englishman, just half a dozen years out from the homeland, who has become acquainted with our movement and found himself so fully in accord with its principles that on his own initiative he had gone to work and organized a local association which has enrolled practically the total population of the local area and planned for itself a complete year's work. Another discovered a young and intelligent Frenchman who gave a day of his time to effective assistance in canvassing and has prepared to give an address in French when such may be required. In another quarter, a young man bearing a name which would indicate "Mittel Europa" descent has been out for a week's canvass adding many members to a local association and commending the political movement to a wide circle of farmers and incidentally

national life may be built up.

### District Officers

No part of our machinery is more important than the official boards of the various district associations. Each board consists of eight members, the president of the district association, the vice-president of the district association with three directors and including also the director of the provincial association and the director of the provincial Women's Section for the district. This board should meet at least three or four times a year and take action for the promotion of the movement within the area for which they are responsible.

Local secretaries should take notice that district dues and copies of their annual reports should be sent to the district secretary, whose name and address they will find on this page.

Provencher: President, Robert Houston, Starbuck; vice-president, J. Innes; secretary, John Davies, Otterburne; directors, W. R. Club, Morris,

Roy Tolton, Otterburne, Rev. A. Moffat, Sanford; district directors of provincial association, C. L. Stoney, Morris; district director of Women's Section, Mrs. Alex McVicar, Otterburne.

Lisgar: President, George Compton, Darlingford; vice-president, A. D. Craig, Clearwater; secretary, Wm. Webb, Pilot Mound, R.R. 2; directors, G. H. Doney, Thornhill, H. St. Clair Richmond, Mather, E. T. Gorrell, Pilot Mound; district director of provincial association, Peter Wright, Myrtle; district director of Women's Section, Mrs. F. Rinn, Kaleida.

Souris: President, George Brown, Deloraine; vice-president, Wm. Allison, Deloraine; secretary, F. W. Ransom, Mountainside; directors, T. Beveridge, Melita, D. S. Cram, Lauder, Mrs. Wm. Renton, Deloraine; district director of provincial association, R. F. Chapman, Ninga; district director of Women's Section, Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain.

Brandon: President, J. M. Allan, Box 1493 Brandon; vice-president, Mrs. H. Thornton, Brandon; secretary, T. L. Guild, Kennay; directors, J. G. Lothian, Pipestone, Mrs. Hill, Woodnorth, J. H. McKee; district director of provincial association, D. G. McKenzie, Box 983 Brandon; district director of Women's Section, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden.

MacDonald: President, W. J. Lovie, Holland; vice-president, Mrs. Cole, Cypress River; secretary, Thomas Wood, Elm Creek; directors, Fred Patterson, Roland, A. Garnett, Carman, E. J. Stevenson, Roseisle; district director of provincial association, Andrew Graham, Roland; district director of Women's Section, Miss E. Graham, Roland.

Springfield: President, R. W. Edmonds, Oakbank; vice-president, J. Fisher; secretary, W. B. Harvey, Dugald; directors, Mr. McLeod, Selkirk, D. M. Wardrop, Whitemouth, Mr. Benoit, St. Anne; district director of provincial association, Bruce Edie, R.R. 3, Winnipeg; district director of Women's Section, Miss Mildred McMurray, Oakbank.

Portage la Prairie: President, M. G. Tidsbury, High Bluff; vice-president, Jos. Bennett, Pine Creek; secretary, W. F. Miller, Portage la Prairie; district director of provincial association, P. D. McArthur, MacDonald; district director of Women's Section, Mrs. Josiah Bennett, Pine Creek.

Neepawa: President, R. G. Lodge, Keyes; vice-president, R. Milne, Keyes; directors, Geo. A. Drysdale, Arden, Nesbit Poole, Kelwood, Mrs. Yerex, Springhurst; district director of provincial association, A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; district director of Women's Section, Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes.

Marquette: President, Wm. Grayston, Newdale; vice-president, A. L. Duncan, Rossburn; secretary, Fred Williamson, Strathclair; directors, C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake, Mr. Haralson, Erickson, C. Burdette, Foxwarren; district director of provincial association, I. B. Griffiths, Binsearth; district director of Women's Section, Mrs. J. E. Elliott, Cardale.

Dauphin: President, J. W. McQuay, Dauphin; vice-president, Wm. J. Ward, Dauphin; secretary, B. P. Boughen, Dauphin; directors, Mrs. McKerchar, Dauphin, John Dalgleish, Grandview, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains; district director of provincial association, R. J. Avinson, Gilbert Plains (J. W. McQuay, Dauphin, district director pro tem); district director of Women's Section, Miss Jennie Strang, Dauphin.

Selkirk: President, J. H. Slater, Balmoral; vice-president, Mr. Beckstead, Teulon; secretary, Harold Wieneke, Stony Mountain; directors, G. O. Einarson, Bifrost, Peter J. Irwin, Camper, W. C. Campbell, Pigeon Bluff; district director of provincial association, W. H. French, Stony Mountain; district director of Women's Section, Mrs. Jas. Pulfor, Balmoral.

Swan River: President, W. I. Ford, Harlington; vice-president, Mrs. Earl Shaw; directors, J. A. Vopni, Harlington, Neil Wright, Benito, C. H. Spicer, Minitonas; district director of provincial association, W. I. Ford, Harlington; district director of Women's Section, Mrs. Curphy, Harlington.



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Musselman at Wynyard

UNDER date of December 18, The Western Review, which is published at Foam Lake, Sask., contained the following reproduction from the Wynyard Advance; which, in reporting the address of J. B. Musselman, at that place recently, refers to Mr. Musselman as "a man of uncommon sense," and then proceeds to say that he compressed an incredible amount of homely truth and pertinent philosophy into an hour. As a political speech it was entirely free from the usual self-appraisal and bombast; so commonly resorted to by politicians. In reality, it was a tirade against the ignorance and apathy of the Canadian electorate, the audience included, and was a well merited exposition of their unenviable status as citizens.

He said that farmers, as a class, were very little, if any better than the average run of people. What we needed was a government representative of all classes and that adherents of the cause must get away from the idea that the new movement was to be for the benefit of the farmers only.

He deprecated the attitude of those who militated against the co-operation of the men whose interests were identified with other classes and showed that all would be benefited by a mutual interest in a movement that was broad enough and fair enough to accommodate all.

The government of a modern state is a delicate and comprehensive job and those who are engaged in it must be broadly representative in order to render satisfaction and promote the harmony which is so necessary to the economy and happiness of the civic whole. To attain that end every elector must take an acute and sympathetic interest in the government and not shirk his duties as a citizen.

Men who are too indifferent to use their vote and influence in local affairs, such as municipal and school government, are not entitled to a voice on national issues and the speaker very aptly said that the people always had and always would have the style of government they were entitled to. He showed that the high-sounding lip-patriotism and democracy of the West, which the chairman alluded to with more grandiloquence than good footing, was mostly a myth and a symptom of the lack of serious thought.

## Meetings in Dry Belt

In forwarding the following report of a series of meetings in the Cadillac district, J. P. Robinson, secretary of the Cadillac local, and the director elect for district No. 15, under a recent date, writes: "While, of course, one cannot tell the permanent effect of these meetings, I think Mr. Broadley will not always meet with so many people in the far outlying districts, as he did here and at Admiral. While I hesitate to express a definite opinion for—I know that elections are not won that way—I feel satisfied that the addresses were of such a character as to pave the way for those who have to do the cleaning up. Our best members are pleasantly satisfied; a report of which indicates just how the meetings caught on."

Referring to these meetings more in detail Mr. Robinson says: "Prior to the coming of George Broadley, who addressed meetings this week at Cadillac, Admiral and Andersonville, only local talent has presented to this district, from the public platform, the claims of the New National Policy. If any confirmation was required as to the unqualified dissatisfaction which exists towards past political parties of any stripe, it is found in abundance in the reception given to those who are putting forward the Farmers' Platform and the subsequent remarks of the listeners.

In the prevailing temper of the community the party heeler is as gentle as the proverbial lamb. There is no present tense in the vocabulary of the aforesaid party heeler. Not "I am" but "I was" once a Grit, or Tory, as

## Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

the case may be. One listener remarked that the most prominent politician in the Dominion, who had nothing more to qualify him than that, could not hope to be even elected pound keeper.

It is undeniable that there is such a revulsion of feeling that no person today, who has taken any active part in the past defence or aggression of the old line political parties, could receive at the hands of the electors here the hole of a political doughnut. But the parties are not beaten, by any means. Those who have profited from their party connections feel quite sure that word is being passed along the line to sit tight; there is money in the public chest and all is well.

Mr. Broadley's addresses dealt with the trading activities, the educational branch and the Grain Growers' part in the new movement. Those whose hearts have been in the work of the association under such trying local conditions for so long, were wonderfully helped by the message brought by one fresh from the firing line and impressed by the fluent and forcible delivery, upon so many listeners.

## Workmen Worthy of Hire

Recently the following communication was received at the Central office and touches upon a matter so important that, in spite of the writers' injunction not to publish, it herewith appears.

"If we farmers are to win the confidence of other classes and the true economic equity for ourselves we must deal equitably with the public servants who come under our jurisdiction. That is, we must be willing at all points to pay our way. Local secretaries are notoriously unpaid, with the exception of some solid co-operative associations. Yet, it has been proven that in our great farmers' institutions, where heavy responsibility rests upon our officers, our shareholders and conventions have never been niggardly on the point of salaries."

If the correspondent is well informed he will know that country bank managers are often very poorly paid and that they endeavour to enhance their meagre incomes by various means and sometimes by methods of doubtful value to the community.

## A Friendly Criticism

The above observations have been called forth as a result of a communication received by J. B. Musselman, the name of the writer, for obvious reasons, being withheld.

The letter reads: "I have your receipt for my humble subscription to the Liberty Drive campaign and would ask you to give your consideration to the question of the attitude of the farmers to the remuneration of public servants, whose salaries they have power to regulate.

"One of your canvassers in this district was boasting to our bank manager that 'when the farmer get control at Ottawa everybody would get a square deal etc. The golden age is just dawning and the injustices of the past will be wiped out, etc.'"

"Well," says the bank manager, "I doubt it. Why do the farmers pay their secretary-treasurer of the rural municipality such a starvation salary, just a little more than what the laborers on their sections are getting?"

"It isn't the farmers," replied our friend, Mr. Canvasser, "it's the council." But the Council is all farmers and so on and so forth.

"The bank manager, who is popularly supposed to be a myrmidon of that dreadful bogey, 'the big interests,' gets a very nice letter every Christmas telling him that his salary is increased so much and the members of his staff so much; while they also give him a bonus of \$100 for a Christmas present.

"The school teachers and the secretary-treasurers have to scrap with the farmers to get a living wage, except in some cases where the farmers are broad-minded enough to give them their fair market value, as compared with the local representatives of eastern financial institutions.

"Why cannot the farmers, most of whom ride in automobiles while the teachers, etc., have to walk, be as reasonable to their employees as the commercial classes of Canada? If you keep watch on what is going on you will find that possibly about one secretary in ten goes wrong, in one way or another. They are chosen and paid at the discretion of the farmers. The defalcations in banks do not amount to one per cent., under commercial management and fair salaries.

"I only hope that if the farmers get control at Ottawa they will adopt a more liberal policy than they often do when they carry the sway in rural districts.

"This is not written in a complaining spirit, but in a tone of friendly criticism. You know there is an old saying, 'evil is wrought for want of thought, as well as from want of heart.' I really hope that the farmers' administration will be well balanced and characterized by fairness to all parties."

## Doings at Whitewood

R. M. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the executive of the political executive of the New National Policy movement returned on Wednesday evening from attending the annual social of the Grain Growers in the Whitewood district, which was held in the Whitewood town hall the same evening.

The meeting was attended by 200 people, representing the four locals of Percival, McKay, Silver Leaf and Burrows Hope Hill, and was presided over by A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Amongst the addresses of the evening was one by R. N. Johnson, who for upwards of an hour spoke on the relationship that the different activities of the association bear to each other and the new political movement in particular. In discussing the latter Mr. Johnson emphasized the great responsibility which has been assumed by the farmers of the West and urged the importance of continued education along the lines of their endeavours and a closer and more intelligent understanding of the fundamental principles which the new political movement represented.

## Addresses by Ministers

Another feature of the gathering was addresses by Rev. A. E. Avery, Anglican minister and Rev. Waugh, both of Whitewood. Following the addresses refreshments were served and the balance of the evening was spent in tripping the light fantastic until the wee sma' hours.

As a result of the evening's program the sum of \$116 was realized, the net amount of which will be sent to the I.O.D.E. to be devoted to relieving the distress in the dried out districts of this province, and whereby some Christmas cheer will be coming to those homes, where as a result of the drought of the last three years so many were being deprived of even the necessities of life.

## Meeting at Marquis

The same afternoon the Marquis Grain Growers' Association held a meeting in the Marquis Hall, which was addressed by George Broadley, of the Central office publicity department.

The meeting was presided over by Peter Dunn, president of the Marquis Grain Growers' Association, and there

were about 50 people in attendance, including a number of ladies.

During the course of his address Mr. Broadley made the statement that the co-operative movements in Great Britain and Canada are the only organizations which are making a successful fight against the high cost of living. In proof of this the speaker showed that during the period that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association had been engaged in co-operative trading, in five and a half years they had a turn over of nearly \$6,000,000, which had directly benefited the members many thousands of dollars, while indirectly they had been benefited an even larger amount. It was also mentioned that, according to the statement of one of the prominent officials of the association, on barbwire alone, the members of the Grain Growers Association had been directly and indirectly saved approximately \$5,000,000.

## Would Revive Interest

The meeting on Wednesday was the first of a series of public meetings which it is proposed to hold during the rest of the winter, with a view to awakening an interest in the aims and ideals of the association, as it is felt that with the right amount of education, along the lines of the associations principles, it will be a comparatively easy matter to make the membership of that district 100 per cent. strong.

Thos. Dunn is the newly-elected president and Wm. Teare, son of Thos. Teare, the vice-president of the New National Policy movement, is the secretary, and efforts are being made to build up a larger interest in community work, along the lines aimed by the association elsewhere.

## Takes Duties Seriously

J. M. Thomas, of Valor, the newly-appointed secretary for District No. 2, appears to have taken a serious view of his new duties with a commendable appreciation of the aims and ideals of the association.

In a recent letter to the Central office Mr. Thomas emphasizes the educational feature of the association work, by the statement that "The fact must not be lost sight of that the main work and chief end of the association is education; political and trading are secondary, in that the permanent success of either depends upon an enlightened people. With this in mind it becomes imperative that more consideration be given to this educational work."

## Stronger Action Needed

Referring to the needs of his particular district Mr. Thomas proceeds: "Whatever conditions may exist in other districts it would appear to me that stronger action must be taken in District No. 2. I feel that my own powers along this line are limited. I have been directing my efforts to get locals to follow out an educational program at regular meetings during the coming winter. I have attended and spoken at several rallies and these locals seem to be well started; but it is impossible for me to visit them all.

"We had a most successful meeting last night at Khedive, and one last week at Limerick. For localities off the railroad I must depend on the mails, and expect that by the New Year most of the locals will have been approached."

Referring to the much discussed foreign problem, Mr. Thomas says: "There is another phase of the work I must mention and it deals with our old and new friends, the foreigners. What will we do with him? I would like to suggest that if you have any influence with the association's printer it be used to rush the publication of our literature in foreign languages. I could use Roumanian and German texts to great advantage. Did you ever try to talk Anglo-Saxon ideals in English to an uncomprehensive, stolid Roumanian?"

"No doubt the Central office will soon begin to plan for the February convention. Would it be beneficial to have these arranged to give greater prominence and more time to a discussion of educational work?"



# United Farmers of Alberta

## Director Harris in U.S.

Director Charles Harris writes from Rochester as follows:—

**J**UST a word to the farmers in Alberta. We are not the only tillers of the soil who are thinking of political action, and bigger and more effective organization.

I find more unrest among the farmers from all parts of the United States than there is in Canada. They nearly all have heard of the great victory won in the several ridings in Canada. I have been asked several times how we managed to win such decisive victories without some previous experience at the game. My answer is, we hit the iron when it was hot and we organized as a class and in the only way that farmers could be held together.

The farmers all over the United States are watching our political moves. When we hear the comment about the Canadian farmers it makes one feel proud that he is one of those burly, horny-handed tillers of the soil that will dare to cross swords with the old, trained politicians who have been baptized with the political holy water that they think gives them divine right to rule.

We must go straight ahead; keep in the middle of the road; do not even look to the right or the left.

The people down here say we are conducting a peaceable revolution that will be a good example for the down-trodden farmers of every country to follow.

This trip is doing me worlds of good, because I am learning just how important it is that we make no mistakes. We must make good, and we will, because our success means an example for others to follow; and, brother worker in the U.F.A., our only danger is the efforts made by the professional politician to break into our camp. If they get in they will kill our move and our banner which says, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," will be pulled down and we will be doomed to continue bowing our backs over our caloused hands sixteen hours a day and produce bread and meat for others to live in luxury while we eke out a scant living.

I wish I could find words that would convey my feelings on this subject to every farmer in Canada. Every old party paper I pick up down here in Minnesota reads just like the Grit and Tory papers.

In Canada they are worrying about the farmers not having any trained leaders to lead their own political move. They can see all kinds of danger just ahead of the farmers' move. They seem to think that we farmers are like a band of sheep, and need a bunch of professional politicians to herd us. If I do not misread the signs, the professional politician in the United States will, in the new future, get a jolt the same as they have been getting in Canada.

The time is ripe for us to push our plans for a big international organization of farmers for the purpose of making union prices on farm produce. The farmers down here are ready. They are getting just as tired as we are of having prices on farm produce made by people who care not for the cost of production, but are figuring to get it as cheap as they can, and not quite kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

The farmers here say that their wheat is being sold in Europe, not alone on its merits, but is being bunched with a lot of manufactured junk that the people in Europe do not want, but must buy in order to get the much-needed wheat. We are not sure but the manufacturers of Canada are trying to do the same thing with our wheat. We are far safer to do this price fixing ourselves through our own organization, just the same as every other industry concern does.

My letter is getting too long. Hope I will be home soon to talk those big questions over with our members.—Chas. H. Harris.

## Suggestions for Winter Programs

An unusually early winter is with us, and it would appear opportune and fit-

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

ting that we should at once plan our U.F.A. activities for the current season. Farmers have little time for study and recreation, except when the snow is on the ground. Would it not be well for each local to formulate a program for the months when nature rests, so that the best can be got out of its regular meetings? I am certain there is sufficient talent in every community to provide profitable entertainment. At this season particularly the members can, pleasantly and profitably, pay visits, and return visits to neighboring locals.

There are, in connection with Alberta University extension work, libraries and magic lanterns to be had for the asking. Why not ask at once?

The department of agriculture, publication branch, Ottawa, have numerous and varied pamphlets for free distribution. Why not have the names of the members of your local placed on their mailing list? Send for the catalogue, and make your own selections, from past publications, to help you in your next seasons farming operation.

You can also get the annual report of the Dominion experimental farms and stations. There are six of these in Alberta, four of which, viz., Grouard, Beaver Lodge, Vermilion and Ft. Smith, are north of the Athabasca river. To get this last report you must ask for it. You will make no mistake if you order from your seed merchant the varieties that have proven best at the above stations. I know this from experience. Don't fail to ask the same department for their free samples of grains and potatoes. This last request must be made before February 1, next.

Then next year you can hold at some central place in the territory covered by your district association, an exhibi-

considered and dealt with, the two sections can join together for "the feast of reason, and the flow of wit." I am really greatly mistaken if the ladies do not provide a light material feast, as well, that will be appreciated and conducive to future inspiring meetings. Such assemblies will draw the rusty, musty, dusty and perhaps crusty members of the community away from their isolated environments and make and keep them citizens indeed of no mean country, and members of the most patriotic and democratic organization in the British empire.

Wishing all the members a happy and prosperous New Year.—W. F. Bredin, U.F.A. director, West Edmonton Constituency.

P.S.—Try and roll up your membership, so that you may have a large delegation at the Annual Convention in Calgary, in January 1920. Your delegate's first attendance at an annual U.F.A. convention will be a suprisingly great inspiration, and make him feel as if he never wished to miss another. What is true of the U.F.A. is also of the U.F.W.A. convention, only more so.—W. F. Bredin.

## Class Legislation

R. W. Joyce, Alliancé, writes to President H. W. Wood, as follows:—

"I have been farming at this point for the past ten years, and for several years have been a member of the U.F.A. I attended the Red Deer convention as a delegate, heard you speak and since then have been strong for you and your views as expressed there. However, the statement you made a few weeks ago regarding the farmers' aim being class legislation I don't seem to get

great task these classes will have to mobilise through organization and develop a capacity for dealing with and settling these great and difficult problems, not on the basis of special privilege to one or more of them, but on the basis of fairness and justice to all. These economic problems will never be settled on this basis so long as some of the great economic classes are organized and others are unorganized or only partly organized, but when they are fully organized and thoroughly prepared to deal with each other intelligently and efficiently. When they thus come together each will be forced to recognize the rights of the others, and all will be forced to co-operate for the common good on the basis of service.

"I believe in economic class organization because I believe in democratic civilization. I do not believe in class domination or class legislation because I do not believe in economic barbarism.—Yours most sincerely, H. W. Wood."

## Resolutions for the U.F.A. Annual Convention

Red Deer local, Red Deer:—

"Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that certain land companies in Alberta (who in some way have secured absolute titles to their lands without reservations to the Crown), are using such forms of agreements in selling their lands that the purchasers are deluded into believing that they are getting a full and clean title to the land without any reservations, except those supposed to be in the original grant from the crown, and,

"Whereas, once having signed those agreements, purchasers have no alternative but to accept a partial transfer, which reserves to the vendors all mines and minerals (not already reserved to the crown) together with the perpetual privilege of at any time entering upon said lands, and using them for purposes of prospecting, development and transportation as they see fit, without charge, royalty, or taxes; and without being liable in any way to the purchasers for damages to their surface rights;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention denounce such arguments as deceitful and fraudulent, and demand such legislation as will make it unlawful for vendors to make such reservations, except under special agreement with the purchasers, and such agreement to hold good only for a limited time; and, further, that the government be requested to make such legislation retroactive, cancelling such reservations or lands already transferred."

Beiseker local, Beiseker:—

"Whereas, we, the members of Beiseker local, No. 488, have suffered severely from the immense damage done by wild fowl to the crops of this district;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Game Laws of Alberta be so amended that the farmers, on their own land, may have the privilege to shoot ducks 15 days before the opening of the present game season for ducks."

Sexsmith local, Sexsmith:—

"Whereas, the E.D. & B.C. Railway provide inadequate facilities for transportation; and

"Whereas, the badly constructed railroad causes many delays through trains becoming derailed; and

"Whereas, the irregular running and slow service, and the large element of personal risk in travelling on a railroad running under construction; and

"Whereas, exorbitant rates are charged; and

"Whereas, seven years ago the original C.N.R. promised to put a line through, and that promise has never been fulfilled; and

"Whereas, the line has been surveyed and partially constructed;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Sexsmith local, No. 204, request that the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, demand of the proper authorities, the speedy completion of the C.N.R. to the Grande Prairie district."

## Annual Convention

Calgary, January 20-23, 1920

tion of these products, open to U.F.A. members only. I think this last proposal well worthy of the consideration of locals. Much good fellowship would come out of such an exhibition. Of course, you will not overlook the literary and musical numbers at your regular meetings.

And last, but not least, you can take the political platform as adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and have it expounded and debated at your meetings. For instance, at one time appoint a member to take up the question of proportional representation. It is a large subject and capable of much explanation. At the next meeting take another plank of the platform, and so on down the list until an intelligent understanding is attained of what the Farmers' Platform really stands for. After such a course you will be the better able to show your urban fellow-citizen that your ideals and interests are not inimical to his or rather that both of your interests are co-operatively the same.

Now, in all that I have outlined, there are two sections of the population that should be equally interested. These are the women and the men. It is a well established fact that the U.F.A.'s, having a U.F.W.A. section are doing by far the best work in the organization. So, be sure and have the women organized! If possible hold your U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. meetings at the same time, and place, and then after your respective business affairs have been

just right. I would very much like to believe you to be right, but perhaps I do not quite understand your meaning. If you would explain that statement a little more thoroughly I would appreciate it very much."

The following is a copy of the president's reply:—

"I have just received your letter of the 21st, and note the following sentence in the same: 'The statement you made a few weeks ago regarding the farmers' aim being class legislation I don't seem to get just right.'

"In regard to the statement attributed to me in the above quotation from your letter, it would be very hard for me to explain it to your satisfaction or to the satisfaction of any other sane man or woman who believes in the basic principle of our organization, namely: 'Equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none.'

"The fact is, I have never at any time, either on the platform or in private conversation, made such a statement. But I do believe in and urge economic class organization.

"The existing economic class differences are the primary hindrances to democratic social progress. These differences and the problems involved in them will have to be adjusted on the democratic basis of 'Equal justice to all and special privileges to none' before real democracy can be brought into existence. This adjustment will have to be made by the classes themselves. In order to prepare themselves for this



**Positively the Peer of all Perfected  
Seeding Machines—Bar None!**



**The Original Drill with Power Lift  
and Power Pressure—First and Best!**

# La Crosse Seed Drills



**If you want a Seed Drill at all, you want Power Lift and Power Pressure—there's no mistake about that!**

It is the greatest improvement made on Seed Drills in a quarter of a Century, and this is the original and first machine to have it. It is a big crowning feature that saves time, saves labor, and enables you to sow two acres more every day. It places La Crosse Drills in a class by themselves—head and shoulders above all others regardless of price or make.

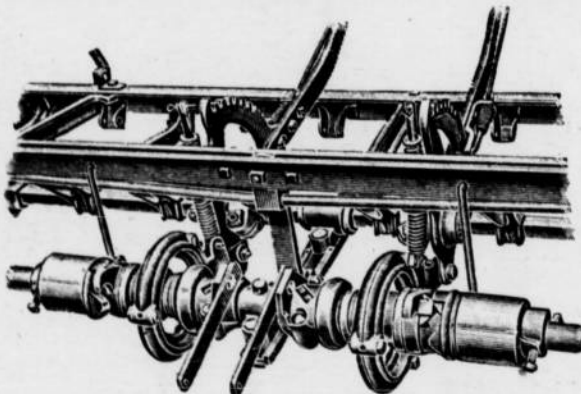
## Horses or Tractor do the Work

That's the new way—the way La Crosse Drills handle the seeding problem. Hand levers are used only to adjust the gangs to the depth you want to sow, that's all. The horses or tractor do the rest. If you are driving with horses, a light touch of the trip levers will raise the discs when coming out at ends. Another touch of the levers will force them in to the depth pressure levers have been set for. And it's all easily done without stops and by one man. If you are driving with tractor the principle is the same. The discs are raised and lowered by the simple pulling of a cord that reaches from drill to tractor. The tractor operator can handle both tractor and a La Crosse Drill much easier than two men could handle the same work with the old-style hand-lift drills.

**But do not think that Power Lift and Power Pressure are the only Features of this Drill**

They are not. Without these features La Crosse Drills would still be the best and most dependable machines of their kind on the market. Their design, the material that go into their construction, and the workmanship and finish all combine to make it stand out—alone—as the peer of all seeding machines. It is the machines you want, and must have, if you expect to get all you pay out your money for.

## Power Lift and Power Pressure



This is the mechanism that operates it. It is simple, positive in action, and an original feature in La Crosse Drills. A touch of the lever and your horses raise or lower the drills. A jerk of a cord and the tractor does the work. Nothing complicated about it to get out of order or cause trouble.

## Sow Two Acres More Every Day

That is what you can do with a La Crosse Drill and you can depend upon it. Two acres a day more than you can sow with any drill made with the old, slow and hard-working way of raising and lowering by hand, and stopping twice at each turn.

Then there is the saving of labor and effort at each turn. If you have ever driven a drill you know that it is mighty hard and strenuous work to raise and lower by hand—by sheer strength.

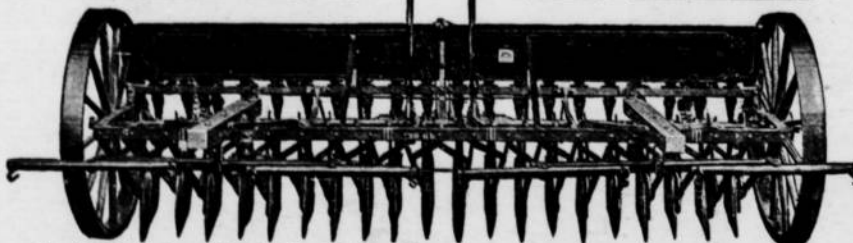
Now in comparison, just imagine the pleasure and convenience of making the turns without a stop—without effort on your part—with just a touch of the trip levers. That's why La Crosse Grain Drills are replacing others all over the country.

**First Cost is not to be Considered in the Purchase of a Seed Drill**

There are cheaper machines on the market than the La Crosse, no doubt of it. That is, cheaper in first cost. But that doesn't count. It is net results that you want and must have at the end of a season, and that is what you will get with this La Crosse Drill—greater net results than you can obtain from the use of any other machine devised.

**If you want a Hand-Lift Drill we can still give it to you in a La Crosse**

This is exactly the same drill as illustrated and described above, except that it is operated by hand levers for raising or lowering the discs. Up to a few years ago when the power attachment was originally invented and added to this same drill, it was then still the best seed drill that had ever been used on the fields of Western Canada. So we say again, if you can be satisfied with a hand-lever drill of any kind you will most certainly be more than satisfied with this U.G.G. La Crosse—the best of all hand-lever machines.



The U.G.G. La Crosse Seed Drill with Hand-Lift and Hand-Pressure Levers for Operating Discs

Except for power lift and power pressure this U.G.G. La Crosse Seed Drill has every other feature that has made the name 'La Crosse' stand prominent in the seed drill world. It has the same massive re-inforced frame, the same discs, disc bearings, hopper, ribbon tube, double-trussed seed box—in fact, the same everything that is featured on the big drill at top of page, except the power lift and power pressure. The new 1920 U.G.G. Catalog tells all about both drills.

**Before you buy a Seed Drill of any kind, write for the U.G.G. 1920 Catalog—Ready Feb. 1st**

### The 1920 U.G.G. Catalog

will be ready for distribution February 1. It is the most complete book ever issued by this Company and should be in the hands of every farmer in Western Canada. If you are on the U.G.G. mailing list you will receive a copy. If you are not, you should send in your name and address at once to ensure getting a copy promptly.

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.**

**The Organized Farmer in Business**

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

### The 1920 U.G.G. Catalog

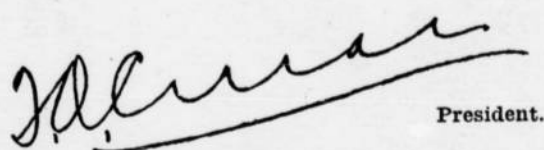
contains color illustrations and full detailed descriptions and prices of U.G.G. La Crosse Seed Drills for both the power-lift and hand-lift designs. If you are interested in a seed drill of any kind you should have a copy of this book before buying. Send for it and be ready.



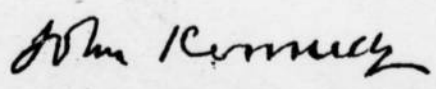
# To every Farmer patron of United Grain Growers Ltd. who is not a Shareholder in the Company.

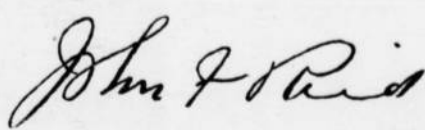
As directors of this Company, we feel that a report of its affairs should be given you as well as to all Shareholders. The patrons are a very important body in a Company such as this. The farmer who consistently places his business through this Company is supporting the general farmers' movement to a greater extent than the Shareholder who puts his money in and then neglects to support his own Company. As a patron you have a right to feel of importance to this Company, that it is your Company. As Directors of the Company we feel that we are in a position of public trust; and the farmers of the country believe in publicity for business affairs. Therefore:—

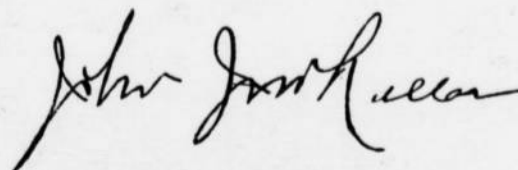
- First:** A copy of the printed annual report will be mailed to every patron as well as to shareholders. This will contain the Directors' report on the last completed year's business; the General Manager's report; the Auditor's report; balance sheets and other information. You will be surprised at the amount of detailed information about the Company thus made available to you. No other company you deal with gives you such information about how your business is conducted.
- Second:** We want to tell you that your loyal support of this institution is appreciated. Of course, when you patronize this Company there is often a direct and immediate saving or advantage to you, and it is only ordinary common sense for you to take advantage of this. But besides we feel that you have seen from the first that the support of your business is needed, so that the Farmers' Business Organization could reach its full usefulness. You helped build up the Company's volume of business, and as a result of that volume the Company has been able to establish elevators, offices, warehouses, and other facilities for serving the whole West.
- Third:** In spite of increases ranging from 50 per cent. to 150 per cent. in all operating costs during the past five years we have continued to operate this business in almost all lines, on small margins of gross profit. This has undoubtedly influenced other dealers, and meant untold savings to farmers of the West. Now, with costs still rising the Company must increase its volume of business if it is to continue holding to narrow margins.
- Fourth:** We should like to have you as a shareholder even if you take only a single share. You will not only be supporting the Company but taking your part in supplying the capital required to carry on your business.
- Fifth:** But whether you become a Shareholder or not, it is still important, both for yourself and for the institution, that you continue to support the development of the farmers' commercial work. There will be times when you will see no immediate advantage in doing so. Some other Company may offer you binder twine or wire at just as low a price as this Company. The question is, what price would you have to pay if this Company discontinued business in such lines? Please do not think that because this organization has increased in size and strength it no longer needs your support. It needs it just as much as ever, because, to take care of your business, and the business of other farmers a big organization has been built—an organization that can handle practically without any increase of expense, a business increased by 20 or 25 per cent. You are the only one who can decide if such increased business is to be given the Company.

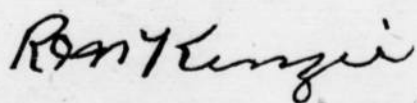
  
President.

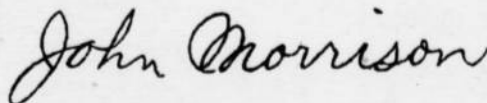
  
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

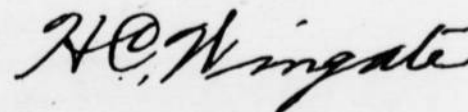
  
Second Vice-President.

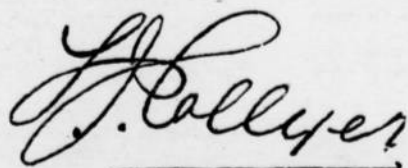


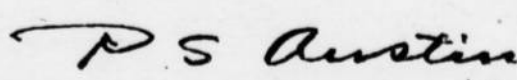


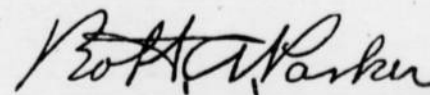


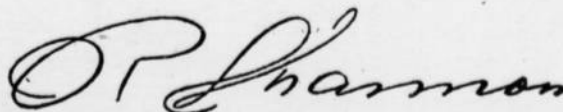
















*Right willingly  
they tug, when their  
necks are comfortable*

THE work your horses do, depends largely upon the condition of necks and shoulders. That's where the strain comes, as they tug at the traces. That's where protection is needed. The only proper protection is that afforded by stuffed collar pads such as

## TAPATCO BRAND COLLAR PADS

U.S. Patent Dec. 1, 1914  
Canadian Patent April 6, 1915

Made of a splendid grade of drill, stuffed with a special composite "stuffing," these Pads fit snug to the neck, absorb the sweat, and so completely "cushion" the shoulder muscles that the comfort of your horses is ensured.

Think of the loss you suffer when horses are laid off—do away with sore shoulders by this sure protection, and so keep your horses at work every working day in the year.

Tapatco Pads are soft, springy,

absorbent—they prevent galled, bruised and chafed shoulders.

An exclusive feature of Tapatco Pads is the Tapatco Stapling Device for attaching hooks. This gives a firm hold and makes the hooks secure, long after the fabric itself has become weakened by use.

See that you get "the pad with the felt washer under the hook staple." For sale by Dealers everywhere. If you have any trouble in securing these Pads, write direct to

THE AMERICAN PAD & TEXTILE COMPANY

CHATHAM, ONTARIO

"38 years making Pads"

# Vanstone & Rogers

Canada's Largest Importers of

Percherons

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A fine assortment of **High-Class Stallions** of the above breeds at both our **North Battleford** and **Calgary** stables. These are all guaranteed breeders, and our insurance proposition covering loss goes with every horse. Also a number of

## HIGH-CLASS MARES

We have some good horses at various points in the West. Let us put you in touch with our nearest representative.

Calgary Branch:

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## Good Luck Herefords

A specially fine lot of rising Two-year-old Bulls, well grown and splendidly bred, are offered at attractive prices. Also a select lot of Cows and Heifers. This offer only holds good for the next thirty days. Write me your wants.

JOHN McD. DAVIDSON

COALDALE, ALTA.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Grade Suffolk Ewes from Maple Valley Farm. These three ewes weighed together 714 lbs.

## Butter-Fat Percentage of Milk

*And a Discussion of the Factors Which Influence It*

THERE is no more convincing argument for the use of a good sire than a study of the factors which influence the quality of milk as judged by its butter-fat content. No practical method of feeding nor management has ever been discovered for raising the fat content of milk. All enquiry brings one back to the starting point that breed and individuality are the major controlling factors and that we can raise the average fat production only by using sires from dams which possess the desired characteristic and by relentlessly weeding out the no-account sire or the offspring of poor yielding dams.

Influence of breed is the widest known. The following summary from a great many tests illustrates the point:—

	Per cent.
Jersey	5.14
Guernsey	4.98
Shorthorn	4.08
Ayrshire	3.85
Holstein	3.45

It is, of course, understood that this is only a percentage figure and that the relatively greater quantity of milk given by cows of the breeds at the bottom of the list effaces the apparent advantage of those at the top.

Perhaps individuality counts for even more than breed for there are many Holsteins which have maintained averages well above four per cent. and Jerseys are plentiful which fall way below the breed average given above.

### Influence of Body Flesh

Most of the other factors influencing the quality of milk are interesting more because they go to confirm the importance of breeding than because of their practical value, but some of them do have a bearing on the dairyman's business. For instance Prof. Eckles, of Minnesota, conducted a series of experiments which establish the belief that cows in good flesh at parturition will yield milk richer in fat for some time after calving than will be the case if the same animal is thin in flesh at the beginning of the milking period. It is well known that good milking cows fail in weight rapidly during the period of heavy milk flow. The system is drawn upon heavily for milk production as a good cow cannot handle as much feed as is needed for the manufacture of the milk she yields. Generous feeding while she is dry not only fortifies her against the period of strain but adds to the quality of her product.

After calving the milk reaches normal in from four to six days. There is then a gradual and small reduction in the fat per cent. till about the sixth week. From that time till the close of lactation the quality of the milk improves. Here is a typical case worked out by Van Slyde, at Cornell:—

Month of lactation.	Per Cent. of fat in milk.	Percentages in comparison with first month.
1	4.30	100.0
2	4.11	95.6
3	4.21	97.9
4	4.25	98.8
5	4.38	101.9
6	4.53	105.3
7	4.57	106.3
8	4.59	106.8
9	4.67	108.6
10	4.90	114.0
11	5.07	118.0

There is also a change in the character of the butter-fat. Fat exists in

milk in the form of little globules floating about in the liquid. The size of the globules varies with the progress of lactation. Shortly after calving they are so large as to be easily discernible in a thin film of milk, say a drop spilled on a wet glass. Later on they become smaller, harder and do not melt so readily. It is this fact which makes churning a longer process as the small, hard globules do not cohere so easily.

### Manner of Milking

A good many of the solids of milk are manufactured by the cow during the process of milking hence the first milk drawn is watery compared with the strippings. Just what difference exists between first and last milk is not generally appreciated. Prof. Stocking quotes the following test carried out on three cows:—

	Cow 1.	Cow 2.	Cow 3.
First portion	.90	1.60	1.60
Second portion	2.60	3.20	3.25
Third portion	5.35	4.10	5.00
Strippings	9.80	8.10	8.30

Indeed the mere manipulation of the udder stimulates the flow of milk and increases the actual percentage of fat. The Hegelund method of milking, which consists of nothing but bringing down the last traces of milk, has been repeatedly demonstrated to be a successful method of increasing production. Wall, of Wisconsin, found with 24 cows that the milk flow could be increased 4.5 per cent., and the fat yield 9.2 per cent. Whether the added labor makes this profitable is another question. This leads one to surmise as to the influence of those milking machines which depend largely on suction.

### Feed and Age

The most practical of all these considerations is the possibility of raising the quality of the milk by the character of the feed. This has been repeatedly answered in the negative. Extensive experiments have been carried out in which cattle were fed tallow and other fats up to two pounds per day. Very trifling gains have been registered, but this was usually offset by a reduction in quantity of milk so that the total quantity of butter-fat produced was in reality no higher.

Another question of practical importance is at what age does a cow give her richest milk. There is a widespread notion that as a cow grows older the milk becomes richer. Young heifers usually surpass their first performances later on but the established rule is that a cow gives her richest milk in the years of her greatest bodily vigor. In any case the difference is not very great.

Change of milkers often affects the fat percentage as well as the milk yield. Dr. Grisdale has pointed out that the change is more likely due to a different method than the actual change from one man to another. There is no finding of practical experience more firmly established than that of the response of cows to kindness. A good cow has a highly-organized nervous system. She is one of the most delicate pieces of machinery known. The impulse to secrete milk is aroused by the gentlest instincts of her nature. Is it likely that she will give of herself if her sympathies are outraged? Thomson, an English authority asserts that milk yield and fat per cent. may both be influenced simply by driving the cows home and into the stable.





## Cured While Working Hard

"C. O. Brown, 340 Emerson Place, Youngstown, O., writes: 'I used Save-The-Horse for a splint; she was so dead lame Veterinary said stop work and blister. Instead sent for Save-The-Horse. Never let her up. She was worked right through and no one ever seen her take a lame step.'"

## SAVE-TH-HORSE

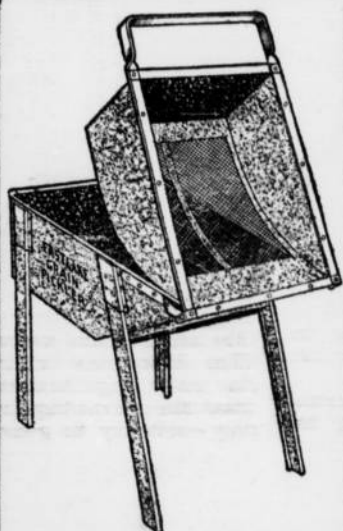
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has a record of curing when all hope is given up, extending over 25 years. Guaranteed by signed contract to cure Ringbone, Thoropin, SPAIN or Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease, or your money refunded. Be prepared! Write today for FREE Save-The-Horse BOOK, telling how to discover and treat any lameness; copies of Guarantee and expert veterinary advice—ALL FREE. Always keep a bottle on hand.

(MADE IN CANADA) TROY CHEMICAL CO.

517 Crawford St., Toronto, Ont.

Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.



## "EASTLAKE" Grain Picker

Quick in action—gives  
TOTAL IMMERSION  
—simple to operate—  
cannot get out of order  
—no waste of fluid.

Fill from bag or scoop,  
empty by tilting hopper,  
repeat as fast as you like.

An efficient, quick-acting  
picker for busy Western  
Farmers.

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## Holstein Herd Averages 18,812 Lbs. Milk

A herd of 13 pure-bred Holsteins last year averaged 18,812 pounds of milk and 638.57 pounds of fat.

Do you realize the money there is in such cows? It is estimated that the average annual yield of all cows in this country is under 4,000 pounds. These 13 cows produce as much milk as 62 cows of the 4,000-pound class.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
OF CANADA

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary, ST. GEORGE, Ont.

Heifers will vary greater than older animals under harsh treatment.

Lastly, the same cow will vary from day to day and there will be a morning and night variation in her fat percentage. Fraser gives the following record of a cow in apparent good health under conditions that did not admit of any other explanation than that of individual peculiarity:—

Date.	Milking.	Lbs. milk.	fat.
June 30	..... p.m.	3.0	2.7
July 1	..... a.m.	12.0	3.1
July 1	..... noon	7.1	3.1
July 1	..... p.m.	7.6	3.0
July 2	..... a.m.	13.2	6.7
July 2	..... noon	6.9	4.2

Regularity is a cardinal principle of good stable management. It exerts a favorable influence on both milk production and fat percentage.

It is usually observed that milks drawn at night and morning differ widely in the percentage of fat. This is not because there is any difference in the milk secreted by night or by day, although when cows lie still there is a larger percentage of water and a correspondingly smaller percentage of fat. The difference in the milk drawn at morning and evening is due to the unequal time that elapses between the periods. In general, the milk is richest in fat that is drawn after the shortest period, and this has been shown to be true even when cows have been milked three, four and five times a day. In fact, the fat percentage of a cow may be increased by frequent milking.

## Tuberculosis in Cattle

Editor, The Guide:—

At the Western Canada Shorthorn Show and Sale held at Brandon, Man., November 19 and 20, 1919, we sold nine head of cattle. Two were sold to buyers from the United States; six to breeders in Manitoba, and Marr's Avon 2nd was bought by my wife, to head her small herd.

According to the terms and conditions of the sale only cattle going across the border into the United States were sold subject to the tuberculin test.

The two we sold to American buyers re-acted and were turned back on our hands. Only about one year previous we had our herd tested, and, therefore, could not believe that it was possible for any of our cattle to be affected.

We immediately wrote the Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask., to send a man to test all of the cattle on our farm. We were very much surprised to find that Marr's Avon 2nd re-acted. All the rest of the cattle passed the test. This proves beyond any doubt, in my mind, that this disease is very much more contagious than nine out of ten breeders believe it to be.

Since the fall of 1917 there has never been an animal allowed to go in our herd without first passing the test. Since our cattle were tested a little over one year ago, the only chance any of them have had to come in contact with the disease was when we shipped Marr's Avon 2nd and a few others into the Prince Albert Fair. Out of our small herd there has been three up to the present time re-act, and there is a chance that some of the other cattle we sold at the Brandon sale are affected.

I have written the secretary, J. B. Davidson, explaining that while we could not be compelled by law to shoulder any responsibility, we sold these cattle believing them all to be healthy in every respect, and from a moral standpoint do not wish to be relieved from any responsibility. We therefore requested him to write the purchasers of any of our cattle, that if they would have them tested within 60 days from the date of sale, and if any proved to be affected, we would gladly refund the purchase price.

The circumstance of my own loss, however, and the disappointment of finding splendid animals affected by this malady is not, however, the main incident which I wish to discuss in this connection. The finding of these animals affected by tuberculosis after such care has been taken to protect them from such, is, I think, sufficient to awaken the keenest interest of every breeder in Western Canada to the necessity of prompt action to close up every loophole through which pure-bred cattle may be attacked by this malady.

## HORSES!

## HORSES!!

Unreserved Auction Sale at Alberta Stock  
Yards, Calgary, on FRIDAY, JANUARY  
16th, 1920, at 12.30 p.m. sharp

## 500 Horses 500

INCLUDING:

100 Percherons, Mares and Geldings, Yearlings,  
Two-Year-Olds and Three-Year-Olds, entire  
Outfit of P. Burns & Co., Calgary.

- 150 Head of Well Broke Heavy Mares and Geldings, weighing from 1,300 to 1,700 pounds each.
- 80 Head Green Broke three and four-year-old Mares and Geldings, weighing around 1,300 pounds.
- 70 Head Young Range Mares and Geldings.
- 40 Good-boned Two-year-old Mares and Geldings.
- 40 Good-boned One-year-old Mares and Geldings.
- 20 Small Mares and Geldings. (A few good Saddle Horses in bunch.)

The above horses are being consigned to us from the following:  
Messrs. P. Burns & Co.; Eddie Bros., Patricia; Cook, Irvine; Zieggeman,  
Crossfield; Smith, Calgary; McMurchy, Brant; O'Neil, Crossfield;  
Lucas Carstairs; and others.

**NOTE.**—The above horses are an extra choice bunch and worthy of your inspection. Our last three monthly sales have been very satisfactory to both buyer and seller, and anyone in want of horses for spring work, and has lots of feed, will do well to attend this sale, as quite a few of the horses are a little thin.

We Attend to All Shipping Free of Charge on any of the Three Railways,  
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a pure, dry, homogeneous fuel, that will give "pep" and extra power to your engine.

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gives a bright, clear light, and is best for all oil lamps, stoves, and heaters, as well as incubators and brooders. Finest fuel for kerosene powered tractors: every drop produces power.

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A fascinating game in which autos compete in a cross-country race will be sent free to any auto, tractor, motor boat or engine owner who will fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us.

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Send us En-ar-co Auto Game free. Enclosed find three cent stamp for postage. Also give nearest shipping point and quote prices on items marked:

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will be in the market again for more oil about.....and you may quote me on.....gals. En-ar-co Motor Oil.



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New York State School of Agriculture writes: "I have found this machine to be a very close skimmer, with the cream testing 46 per cent. I found a loss of only 1-100 per cent. of fat in the skim milk, which means a loss of only one pound of butter-fat in 10,000 pounds of skim-milk.—Signed, A. Sheffield, Dairy Instructor."

Ohio State University, writes: "It is doing very good work. In 100 gallons, or 865 pounds of skim-milk, there would be a loss of only about half-a-pound of butter-fat. In terms of money this would mean a loss of 15 cents in each 100 gallons of skim-milk, if the butter-fat is worth 30 cents a pound.—Signed, O. C. Cunningham."

Don't Buy a Cream Separator Until You Have Tested the Fortuna

Demonstrate and prove for yourself that it does pay its cost in increased amount and quality of cream from your milk. Write today for catalogue and 30-day trial on your own farm so you can test it alongside any other machine on the market. This is the only way to buy a cream separator; then you will know that you are getting the best.

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Broncho Busters are sold by dealers at \$2.75 (in the West \$3.00). If your dealer can't supply you, send direct to us, giving dealer's name.

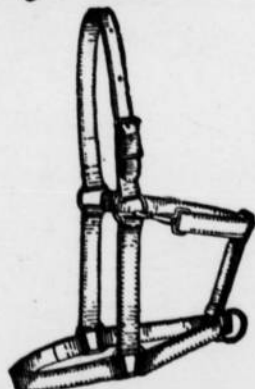
Get our Halter Book. There's a halter in it for the wildest horse in your stable and for the gentlest. Your dealer will give you a copy or drop us a card.

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Beats  
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Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal-oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

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that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

**GET YOURS FREE!** We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the first and write us quick for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

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Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

**Agents Wanted**

Our 1920 Book Catalog is ready for you. Send for it. The Grain Growers' Guide.

Under present conditions, as I have found out by experience, it is quite possible for a \$75 scrub to affect pure-bred animals and cause not only a loss of thousands of dollars to the breeders but endanger human life as well.

I would suggest in pursuance of a scheme to wipe out this malady, that it be made a condition of every sale of pure-bred cattle, whether the animals are to remain in Canada or be sent abroad, that they be tested. The accredited herd system would help to wipe out this disease so far as the animals of pure-bred herds are concerned. But more drastic measures will have to be adopted to protect the herds of careful breeders from the numerous sources of contagion which I am certain are largely responsible for the spread of this scourge. It would be necessary to have Dominion and provincial legislation passed making more general the application of the tuberculin test and also to enforce the regulations for the disinfection of railway stock cars and stables at the various fairs where cattle are shown. This will require some propaganda by the breeders who will have to take up the matter of obtaining effective legislation with their local and federal members.

The fact that tuberculosis is permitted to exist among livestock at all is a crying shame, for while the regulations are fairly effective where beef animals are slaughtered in the abattoirs of packing houses, it is quite possible for animals to be slaughtered elsewhere and the tainted meat thus find its way to the tables of human beings. I think the risk in this matter alone is sufficient to terrify everyone who has any influence in the subject to make every effort to obtain regulations that will wipe out this disease.

From my own standpoint I regret the loss which I have sustained while conscientiously believing that I had taken effective measures to protect my herd from any such emergency. But as I have pointed out the breeder is exposed, under the present state of affairs, to the risks of contagion over which he has no control.

The outsider contaminated scrub may cause him losses amounting to thousands of dollars. But my own loss will be profit to Canada in the end if through it I have been able to impress the breeders to become more active in a campaign to close all the gates against this disease attacking their stock. I hope that I may, through this article, be enabled to arouse my colleagues to a sense of the danger which is ever threatening, and to secure their co-operation in securing adequate regulations both through legislation and otherwise, which will make it possible for a breeder to move his herd about without the haunting fear that they are exposed to onslaughts of such a malady from sources that he cannot control. I would like to see other breeders take this matter up and continue the agitation for safer conditions for the pure-bred cattle of this country.—M. R. Cowell.

### Winter Care and Feeding of Brood Sows

The main essentials in the successful wintering of brood sows are reasonably warm, dry quarters, good wholesome food and plenty of exercise.

An expensive piggery is neither necessary nor desirable in wintering sows. A building that is heated by the warmth of the animals themselves is very hard to ventilate properly and is usually damp and artificial heating is altogether too expensive. Another drawback to the piggery is that the sows are too closely confined and do not get sufficient exercise. Experience has shown that sows wintered outside in the A-shaped cabin or in a straw pile and fed at some distance from the cabin so as to force them to take exercise, will produce stronger, healthier and more thrifty litters than those wintered in the piggery.

The time of breeding will vary according to conditions. The usual period of gestation is 114 days, or roughly speaking, three months, three weeks and three days. If warm farrowing pens are available the sows may be bred to farrow about the end of February, but if they are not available the middle of April is soon enough. Sows, when bred, should be in good thrifty condition and should be kept in good

shape throughout the winter, but not fat.

The choice of feeds will depend largely on the feeds available and the price. Fattening feeds such as barley, grade A screenings, corn, etc., should not form more than half the ration at any time during the winter, and towards farrowing time the proportion should be still further decreased. Oats, either whole or crushed, and shorts are the two feeds that should be depended upon to furnish the growthy part of the ration as they are usually available and are very satisfactory. If possible, the ration should include at least five per cent. of digester tankage which may be obtained from any of the large meat packing companies.

Sows may be either fed dry feed or slop. The dry feed has the advantage of making less work and giving equally good results, the most important part of the feeding being that it should be regular both as to time and quantity. Twice a day is often enough for feeding and there should be plenty of trough room so each sow has an equal chance. Water should be given regularly with the chill taken off. A sow will not drink enough water if it is ice cold.

About ten days or two weeks before farrowing the sows should be put in separate pens and handled as much as possible to make them quiet and tractable. A sow that is used to being handled gives much less trouble and is more likely to save all her litter than one that is wild and nervous. Also, if any trouble occurs at farrowing there is a better chance of saving the young pigs if the sow is quiet and tractable.—N. D. McKenzie, Indian Head, Sask.

### Dressing Per Cent. in Hogs

If the dressing per cent. of the bacon hogs and the thick hogs entered in the Calgary carcass competition be averaged and compared it will be shown that the bacon hogs dressed out higher. The average for bacon barrows shown singly was 77.4 per cent. Barrows from the other class averaged 76.7 per cent. The difference in truth is very small, its only significance lies in the fact that the advantage rests with the bacon pig contrary to general opinion.

### The Mark of the Scrub

No argument for the elimination of the scrub bull is more forceful than that presented through a comparison of the number of good quality cattle with the number of poor quality cattle sold on public stock yards in Canada, from January 1 to December 18, inclusive, of the past year:—

Stock Yards	Cattle	
	Good	Common
Toronto .....	194,335	161,255
Montreal .....	17,555	47,246
Winnipeg .....	155,341	134,418
Calgary .....	122,732	41,918
Edmonton .....	35,686	21,997
	525,649	406,834

These figures show that 43 per cent. of the total cattle marketed during the period mentioned were of common grading.

Even allowing for the fact that a percentage of the stock graded common through lack of fat and finish, the greatest contributing factor to the low grading was the scrub bull.

The annual monetary loss to the industry in general, and to the feeders of market cattle in particular, through lack of quality, can be stopped for all time by eliminating the scrub bull, pure-bred or grade.

### Livestock Contract

The following memorandum has been addressed by the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta:—

"To the Board of Railroad Commissioners, Ottawa,

"Dear Sirs,  
"Having learned that it is your intention at an early date to provide a new contract covering the shipment of livestock, we desire to call attention to the following:—

"1. The railway companies should be impressed with the importance of forwarding the stock without any unjustifiable delay.

"2. The regulations regarding caoose accommodation for men travelling with livestock, fuel, light, water, sufficient room for to rest in, and at least a 'gentleman's agreement' on the





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**Pratts Animal Regulator**

Prevents disease and cures most common ailments. Puts new life and vigor into run-down animals. Keeps your horses in fine fettle. Makes your cows stay on the job all year, giving more milk and putting on firm, healthy flesh. Hogs develop quickly into big profit-makers.

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"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick."—Mrs. Flora Kapple, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for rabbits."—L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household."—Mrs. Wm. Hoeppel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird puppies don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks."—Curley Smith, Kennett, Mo.

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c, and \$1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

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Cooker**



**Burns  
Anything**

**Built to Last  
Because  
It's an "Eastlake"**

Scarcity of water during the winter is a serious handicap to many farmers. A good "EASTLAKE"

**SNOW MELTER** solves the problem and is also a big paying investment as a Feed Cooker.

Designed to give a quick, hot fire at a trifling cost. Made of heavy galvanized iron strongly reinforced and very complete in every detail.

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Offering fine bunch of Shearling and Two-shear Rams, also Lambs of both sexes and Breeding Ewes of choice breeding and quality.

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part of the stockman and train men so that there may be no misunderstanding and friction.

"3. Cleaned cars to be furnished with out argument.

"4. Settlement for losses en route to be based on the actual market value of said stock at the place of consignment.

"5. Feed and water to be furnished where needed in yards where stock is required to be fed and watered.

"6. Thirty days to be allowed for filing claims.

"7. That the railways be required to publish from time to time a statement of all animals sold by them at points en route, on account of owners, due to injury in transit, etc., giving date and ear number, consignee, consignor, point of disposition, point of original destination.

"All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration by the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta."

**The Conditions of Stock Yards**

The Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta has addressed the following recommendation to the minister of agriculture, Ottawa:—

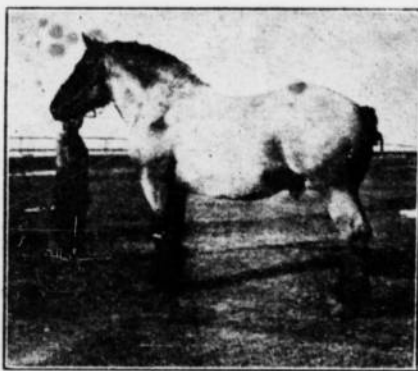
"In view of the fact that the yards at Calgary and Moose Jaw are at times allowed to become in such a condition that there is no suitable place for stock to rest when they are unloaded for that purpose, and the men who distribute the feed often waste a large percentage of the feed by simply throwing it on the tops of narrow feed racks and it rolls down into the slop and is wasted by the stock tramping it into the manure, the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta recommends the following regulations:—

"All yards shall at all times be kept reasonably clean, so that animals confined therein shall have suitable places to lie down to rest. Suitable racks shall be provided for holding feed for all stock confined in all yards, and all feed to be placed in such racks.

**In Livestock Circles**

**Canadian Percherons in England**

At the third sale of pure-bred Percheron horses, imported by R. B. Parker, from Bar U and Namaka ranches, Calgary, Canada, held on Thursday last at Easton Hall, Norfolk, 34 head realized \$40,748, or an average of \$1,198. The Earl of Minto,



Dexter.

Three-year-old Belgian Stallion; weight, 2,125 lbs.; unbent in his class at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon, Regina and other fairs last summer. Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford, Sask.

who purchased several females, gave the top price of the sale—\$3,003—for Jenelle, foaled in 1912.

**Smithfield Show**

After three years interval the Smithfield Fat Stock Show was held in London, in November. While this is dwarfed by the International from the standpoint of size and variety, the Smithfield Show probably brings together more select animals. This was a black year, all the championships going to Angus or Angus crosses.

The bulk of the first prizes went to Scottish feeders. The judges are reported to have followed the scales pretty closely. A white Shorthorn heifer, by Cupbearer, was reserve champion female. A cross-bred Holstein-Shorthorn was third among the two-year old steers, an excellent advertisement for the crossing qualities of this breed. He weighed 2,185 pounds at two years 11 months.

**Sheepmen Elect Leaders**

The following is a list of the directors elected by the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association for 1920. The Ontario directors will not be elected till the annual meeting held in Toronto, February 3: Alberta, R. Knights, R.R. No. 1, Calgary, Alberta; British Columbia, S. F. Tolmie, R.F.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C.; Manitoba, George Gordon, Oak Lake, Manito; Maritime Provinces, W. B. Bishop, 85 St. Germain Street, St. John, N.B.; Quebec, James

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of Our Book  
"How to Break  
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Train  
Horses"**

**\$125 PROFIT ON  
ONE HORSE**

**HOW ONE MAN CHANGED A VICIOUS "NAG"  
INTO A FAITHFUL PLUGGER**

Charles H. Mackley, of Unadilla, New York, bought a vicious, kicking and biting mare for \$50. The horse was a mean one and no mistake. Impossible to drive, and the mere sight of any one transformed the horse into a regular "bucking broncho."

It looked to Mr. Mackley as though this terror wouldn't even earn her feed. About this time Mr. Mackley was introduced to a student of Professor Beery, the famous American horseman. And at this friend's suggestion, Mr. Mackley wrote to Professor Beery for the Beery Course in Horse Breaking and Training. Mr. Mackley gave the course a little spare-time attention and then applied his knowledge to correcting his vicious mare. In 10 days, thru the application of Beery Methods, this "unbreakable broncho" was transformed into a patient, obedient and faithful plugger, which its owner later sold for \$175.

\$125 profit through the Beery System is but one instance. Hundreds of others write us how they have transformed balkers, kickers, horses with habits, and dangerous horses of all kinds into patient, obedient workers of high value.

**QUICK, EASY WORK  
SURE RESULTS**

No theory about the Beery Method. It is the result of 30 years' experience with thousands of horses. The Beery Method is certain and guaranteed to produce results.

Thru the Beery Course, you can easily tame the most vicious horse into a gentle, dependable plugger. Not only will the Beery System teach you to break vicious colts the right way, but thru it you can break any horse of any of his bad habits permanently. Balking, shying, biting, kicking, fright, and all other bad habits will be totally cured forever—and the result will be a more useful horse to own, and a more profitable horse to sell.

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Many Beery Students have been able to pick up a number of "ornery" horses which their owners were glad to get rid of. Then, through the Beery Methods, they have quickly transformed these vicious "nags" into willing workers and have sold them at a big profit. Our free book "How to Break and Train Horses" explains fully about the Beery Course and how much it will mean to you. With the knowledge gained from the Beery Course, you can quickly make your horse or anyone else's horses gentle and dependable.

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**Glendale Aberdeen - Angus  
Sire Rosador of Glencarnock II.**

Some High-class Young Bulls and Heifer Calves by this sire, as well as older heifers by Gleam's Pride of Glencarnock, by Golden Gleam, for immediate sale. Specially attractive prices. Write

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Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows safe in calf. I have also 40 bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and see these Cattle or write.

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Bryson, Brysonville, Quebec; Arsone Denis, St. Norbert Station, Quebec; Victor Sylvestro, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec; Saskatchewan, Fred P. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask.

## New Directors for Swinemens

The mail voting of the swine breeders resulted in the election of the following directors for 1920: Alberta, G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, Alberta; British Columbia, Albert G. Marshall, South Westminster, B.C.; Manitoba, W. H. English, Harding, Manitoba; Maritime Provinces, J. F. Roach, Sussex, N.B.; Quebec, Frank Byrne, Charlesbourg, Quebec; M. Ste. Marie, Compton, Quebec; Saskatchewan, Philip Leach, Baring, Sask.



Broadus Quenette 3rd.  
Champion Angus Female, Regina, Saskatchewan and Calgary Winter Fairs, 1919. Owned by G. N. Buffum, Bechar, Sask.

## Big Clyde Importation

Ben Finlayson has just arrived at Brandon with 13 well-bred Clydesdale stallions intended for the West. These horses were of varying ages—the oldest among them being the well-known big, weighty stallion Dunure Gayman (15807). This horse was bred by Wm. Dunlop, at Dunure Mains. He was got by the 29,500 Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), and his dam was the prize mare Dunure Anna (16645), by that grand old sire, Montrave Mac (9958), which died during the past summer after entering on his 27th year. As a young horse Dunure Gayman won prizes at the principal shows, including the H. and A. S., and he was a popular premium horse. He is a horse of Top Gallant type and build, and should do good service in Canada. One year younger is the thick, powerful horse Passion Flower (16742), by the noted Auchentower (12007), winner of fourth at the H. and A. S. show at Inverness in 1911, and sire of many prize winners, including the celebrated Dunure Ideal, the dam of Dunure Footprint (15203), and the rest. The dam of Passion Flower was a Bute-bred mare whose pedigree contains as top crosses a succession of Bute premium horses. A good useful draught stallion is Passion Flower. A particularly well-bred horse is Royal Harp (18514), rising seven years old and got by Dunure Postman (15206), a son of the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (11110). Royal Harp's dam was also a Bute-bred mare, her sire being the celebrated Pride of Blacon (10837), winner of first prize at least three times at the H. and A. S. shows, and own brother to the famous Chester Princess, winner of the Cawdor Cup. His second dam was the well-known Bute prize mare, Rosenthal (13523), by the £3,000 Prince of Albion (6178), first, four years in succession, at the H. and A. S. shows. His third dam, Rose Lawrence (13522), was also a prize winner, and her sire, Prince Lawrence, was first prize aged stallion at the H. and A. S. show at Perth in 1887. One year older than Royal Harp is Skellyton Victor (18549), a horse of good Clydesdale type and breeding, got by the successful sire Sir Galahad (14860), an excellent horse which deserves his name. The remainder are younger horses. A particularly well-bred horse is Brussilov (19031), rising six, and got by the 5,000 guineas dual champion Bonnie Buchlyvie (14032), while his dam was by the big Cawdor Cup champion Hiawatha Godolphin (12602), and his second dam was by the famous Macgregor (1487). His third dam was the noted Portenacille mare, Lady Bay (10501), by the world-famed Prince of Wales (673), and so on back to the eighth dam. If pedigree counts this horse is one



Champion Baby Beef Steer, Regina, Saskatchewan and Calgary.

Has won for his young owner, Philip Leach, Baring, Sask., aged 15, \$766 in cash and a large number of cups, medals and special prizes.

of the most choicely-bred ever shipped. Sarcold (19262), is of the same age and was got by the famed Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), with dam by John Kerr's handsome big, well-colored horse, Lothian Again (11804). Tevot Knight (19289), is by

Mr. Taylor's famous 1,260 guineas horse, Sir Rudolph (16086), and his dam was by the bonnie horse Baron Belmont (13973), exported to Australia where he did well. Breeding which yielded good results is represented in the rising four-year-old Bonnie Earn (19358). He was got by the big H. and A. S. first prize winner, Baronet of Ballindalloon (19358), out of a remarkably well-bred Kintyre mare by Sir Hugo (10924). Rising five years old is the Harviestoun-bred Victor's Hero (19582), a son of the well-bred Boquhan Victor (17778), and out of the Cawdor Cup champion, Cicily (29843). By the world-renowned Baron's Pride (9122). Others are by Carbrook Buchlyvie (18273), the champion sire, Dunure Footprint (15203), the superior breeding and show horse, Lord Dundurn (18428), a popular sire in many districts, and the Glasgow prize horse, Masaniello (17380), by the celebrated Marcellus, and out of a noted mare by Baron's Pride. This shipment should do the Clydesdale breed credit in the north-west of Canada.

## Magic Stamp

In the Christmas issue of The Guide appeared an advertisement of Swanton Haggerty, in which the dam of Magic Stamp was stated to be Merry's Last, when it should have been Balgreggan's Princess. We hasten to say that Mr. Haggerty was in no wise responsible. The copy was written by our staff and published without his correction. We offer due apology to Mr. Haggerty and any others who may feel aggrieved by our misrepresentation.

## Ayrshire Expansion

Ayrshire cattle breeders who had built up a profitable Russian and Siberian trade before the war have found a new field for expansion. Since the armistice Belgium has bought 106 head of Scotland's dairy breed.

## Exmoor Herefords

Messrs. Pym Bros., Exmoor Ranch, Mirror, Alta., advise us that they recently sold one of their good young bulls to Geo. E. Cornell, Kinuso, Alta. This youngster goes to the Peace River country, some 100 miles north of Edmonton.

Messrs. Pym state that prospects look fairly good for the right kind of Herefords next spring. They are receiving quite a number of inquiries and the general outlook for the sale of good cattle is encouraging. The Exmoor Herefords are a high-class herd of well-bred whitefaces, the females show lots of scale while at the same time they exhibit true Hereford type and quality. The locality of the Exmoor Ranch is wonderfully adapted to raising cattle under natural conditions; plenty of



Panama Lady.

Third prize heifer in the baby beef competition, Calgary. Raised by Florence C. Boggs, Daysland, Alta.

feed and water and abundant shelter. The cattle get no pampering and they show the benefits derived from their natural environment in the growthy, typey, well-grown young stock. At the head of the herd is the good breeding bull, Beau Robert, by Drumsticks, by Druid, and out of Gladys, by Jolly Boy. From the herd which numbers over 100 head, Messrs. Pym are offering 15 young bulls and a large selection of cows and heifers all ages. All female stock will be guaranteed in calf and every animal is guaranteed free of tuberculosis. Visitors are cordially invited to the ranch which is situated a few miles out of Mirror on the G.T.P. Calgary-Edmonton line, or it may be conveniently reached from Alton on the Lacombe-Stettler branch of the C.P.R.

## Horse Publicity Association

Capt. Wentworth, secretary of the Chicago local, sends us a report of their annual meeting. The main feature of the meeting was the reading of an exhaustive report of a survey made by the harness and saddlery interests. The reading took three hours and was most satisfactory in that it had the effect of heartening those horse interests which have been losing faith. Capt. Wentworth goes on to say:—

"If I were to offer a criticism of the report, I would say that the makers only lacked confidence to come straight out and state that the horse is unbeatable within its working area as a draft unit for economy, speed and strength. The truck and tractor interests have already backed off of everything except that kind of a haul which they describe as a long haul. They are getting rather shaky as to their ability in that distance to compete with the horse and vigorously assert that the horse should not be worked beyond a certain distance. We horsemen will admit that a horse should not be worked beyond a certain distance, and it is just at that limit that the value of a truck begins. Their place in the firmament of labor is outside of the horse's working area and they should build a track on which to operate themselves."



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# Religion and Life

*Redeeming the Time; Text, Eph. iv. 16—By Rev. H. D. Rauns*

**I**F you are at all inclined to that kind of thinking, it is quite possible for you to conclude that in these times the days are evil.

Looked at in some ways there seems to be manifest justification for the view. At the beginning of the year of our Lord 1920, war is still with us in places, while in others a state of armed peace gives recurring occasion for alarm. In connection with our own blessed empire in Ireland and Egypt insurgent and revolutionary elements are only held in check by display of force, and the solution of these problems taxes the ingenuity and resource of the greatest statesmen. On every continent in the world—but especially in Europe—the war brought its aftermath of unrest and confusion, inevitable in the consequences but sufficiently trying to give the pessimist chance to exult. The loss of ships and men and materials was bound to bring difficulty in industry, and the consequent unemployment to produce bitterness and strife and misery, the seed plot of unrest.

Altogether, it is not an unrelievedly happy prospect which faces the world just now. We look forth and see this international trouble and that, we hear of "Peace, peace" where there is no peace, we see capital and labor as two armed forces ranged to fight to the death, with the public in No Man's Land, dodging the bullets, we hear the wild shrieks of the extremist mingling with the arrogant folly of the reactionary, we observe a wild passion for pleasure among all peoples, to the neglect of higher things—and when we remember all this we are not surprised that a pessimistic school of "prophecy" talks of the "Signs of the times," and warns us to prepare for some ultimate dire catastrophe that it has visioned.

And yet—these aspects of the present world position are only the blurred outlines seen on a superficial examination. If you go to an art gallery and put yourself close up to the greatest painting there, it will look a daub, an incoherent mass of inharmonious color. You have to stand back to get the glory of its art to give the artist a chance. That is the trouble with the race of pessimists who delude gullible people every now and then and reduce them to frantic, ridiculous impotence by prophesying disaster. The pessimist is too close to the picture.

When we try to estimate our age we need to look before and after—before, that we may compare it with the past and learn to thank God for the present, and after, that we may glimpse the glories that shall be. If, in a sense the days are evil, if there is unrest and unhappiness, why need we go about mourning? This is but the prelude to a new day. The pity of the past too often has been that evil has met with no resistance and injustice no protest. That day has gone. Let it go. If the confusion disturbs our peace, we must solace ourselves with the thought that we are bearing something to help forward the betterment of the race.

So for myself I am an optimist. I believe in God and in man. I do not believe that God is suffering from shell-shock or despair. I write that reverently. With our help God can build up His world yet.

"... Ne'er a peevish boy  
Would break the bowl from which  
he drank in joy;  
And He that with His hand the vessel  
made  
Will surely not in after wrath  
destroy."

Our God is not a peevish boy. He is a father anxious for His children's good. He will not break His world but mend it. And the scriptures tell us that in the task He needs our assistance. We are co-workers together with Him. In the post-war year 1920 our work awaits us. Redeeming the time, we must walk not as fools but as wise men. If the days are evil, we must work to make them good. It is of no use to live as some do groaning and crying, "These are terrible times." The pessimist and the croaker only unnerve the fighters and destroy the morale. We must know the evils of our age, we must recognize its difficulties, but we

must not let our heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid. Those who were near him in the darkest days of the war declare that Lloyd George was most cheerful and undaunted. That spirit won the war. It must also win the peace.

When you think of the times in which you live and your attitude toward them, there are three courses of action possible to you. You can say to yourself, "The days are evil. The only certain thing about life is its uncertainty. Therefore, let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow—anything may happen." Or you can adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality and take your opportunities of making money, saying to yourself that at least you are minding your own business and if everybody did as you do, why there would be fewer social evils today. There is a type of man who is very fond of chloroforming his conscience with that particular anesthetic. The third attitude you can take, and the one I wish we may all take, is to say to ourselves and others that this age is so big with possibilities of good or evil that we dare not fool with life or we are unworthy of the privilege of living in so momentous a time, that the only thing for us to do is to "buy up the opportunity" (as the revised version has it) of purposeful, unselfish, Christ-like living.

To the younger ones among us this message comes—Buy up the fleeting opportunity, learn to live for the best things, have worthy aims and ideals. Set something before you that will call out your best. Do not live for the poor gods of earth, gold or pleasure.

"The earthly hope men set their hearts upon  
Turns ashes—or it prospers.

And anon, like snow upon the desert's  
dusty face

Lighting a little hour or two—is gone."

You owe it to God, to the age in which you live and to yourselves, that your life count for righteousness and count strongly. Don't drift. Live!

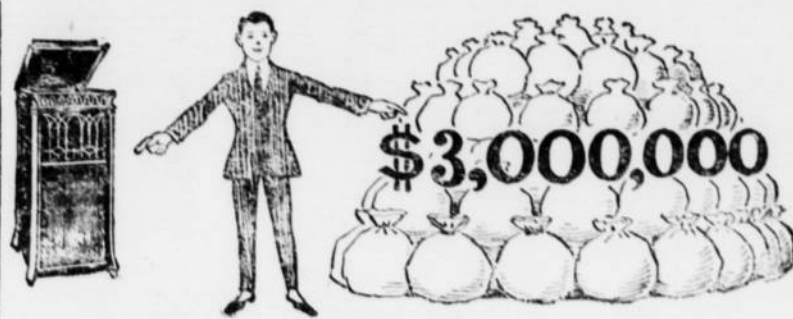
To the older ones, this text says, you have not so long to live as your sons and daughters. All the more need for you to live well. Perhaps, nay, certainly, you have made mistakes and been guilty of sins that live in the memory and spoil the life. The call comes to you to live in 1920 as if it would be your last on earth, putting into the year all you can of helpful effort, striking blows for God and man as you have opportunity. Say to yourself in Browning's ringing phrase, "The best is yet to be," and go on to better things.

To all of us comes the need to realize the significance and solemnity of living in such days as these. If we were merely spectators it would be a great thing to watch a world being re-built. We ought to be willing to pay for such a privilege as that. But we are not spectators. We are in the business. What a wonderful privilege if we only see it as such. Should it not make us all ask ourselves, what manner of men and women ought we to be?

Today we all need spiritual ambition. "Our only greatness is that we aspire." If we live like the beasts that perish, we were better dead. We can only truly live when we strive to grow better. It is not a selfish thing to want to be a better man. You cannot serve others effectually if there is weakness in the citadel of your own soul. There never was greater need of consecrated Christian men and women who feel responsible for their souls to God. It is not the man who leaves God out of account who makes the best social worker. I think it will be granted that a man like Abraham Lincoln served his day and generation—and Gladstone his. Both were men with humble, sincere faith, truly religious men. And the name of such men is legion.

So this year strive to get nearer to God and men. Cease to whine about the hardness of the times. Live full, earnest, useful lives.

"The man who consecrates his hours  
By vigorous effort and an honest aim,  
At once he draws the sting of life and  
death."



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# The Countrywoman

## The Annual Conventions

THE dates of the annual conventions of the various women's organizations that are a part of the farmers' organizations are now set. That of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is for January 7, 8 and 9, in Brandon; that of the United Farm Women of Alberta for January 20, 21, 22 and 23, in Calgary; and that of the Women's Section Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for February 10, 11, 12 and 13, in Saskatoon.

There is every reason to believe that this year the conventions will be bigger and better than ever. This past year has marked an era in the movement of the farm men and farm women of unprecedented activity and importance, and such invariably passes its mark on to the annual conventions. This year as much time as possible will be spent by the women in the general conventions. The receiving of the franchise has minimized the work and the activities that are distinctly for the Women's Section, and has made it more than ever necessary that men and women should meet in the general conventions for the discussion of those affairs that concern the farm people as citizens. In fact the board of the Manitoba section when it was discussing convention plans gave serious consideration to a scheme that would eliminate concurrent meetings of the Women's Section and the general association, but because of the meeting of the Council of Agriculture on the Monday previous, and the political convention on the Tuesday prior to the Brandon meeting, time could not be found for the women's meetings. As a result they are confining their conventions to necessary business and seeking the inspirational part of the convention from the general association sessions.

This is an admirable arrangement. While there must always be work that is distinctly for the Women's Sections the great bulk of the work of the future must be done in conjunction with the men in the organization.

Each Women's Section is permitted to have representation at the annual conventions of one delegate for every ten members and part thereof. Visitors are always welcome. It is to be hoped that at the coming conventions, by all odds the most important in the history of the movement, that the Women's Sections will send their full quota of delegates, and as many visitors as can arrange to be present.

## Our Countrywoman Competition

Some few weeks ago The Countrywoman announced the terms of a competition on an interpretation of Clause 2 of the Farmers' Platform, which reads: "We believe that the further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal, under the present governmental system of British constitutional authority. We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize Imperial control. Any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the Dominions."

The response in one sense has been discouraging, although not unexpected. Very few replies have been received, and of those only one or two deal with the matter from a constitutional point of view, and after all the whole interpretation of what shall be our future status is one of constitution.

The lack of response has brought home more forcibly to The Grain Growers' Guide the need of a wide and intelligent discussion of this whole question by the people of Canada. This is a question for Canada to be settled by Canadians in Canada. It is not a discussion for our representative at the Imperial conference which is to be held shortly in London, no matter how responsible and competent that representative may be, until he has from the people of Canada their mandate regard-

ing it. What does Lloyd George or Premier Hughes, of Australia, know about the wishes of the people of Canada regarding our Canadian constitutional status? And yet if we avoid discussing the question and forming an intelligent opinion on it an Imperial conference, of which those two men are likely to be members, will decide for us. Sane and careful newspaper editors and correspondents are cautioning us to delay the settling of this question at the coming Imperial conference. They are urging on the other hand that the widest interest and discussion of the whole situation be given by the people of Canada.

If the Countrywoman's contest, while failing to produce any real contributions to the question, has aroused its

not take a foremost part in inculcating in the young pride of nationhood and citizenship. The Daughters of Canada have been the first to react strongly to the sentiment of Canadian nationhood on which Sir Robert Borden and the Prince of Wales have been laying stress. If the Prince of Wales can express his pride by being regarded as a Canadian, who in this country will object to Canadians themselves being satisfied to be known, first, last and all the time as Canadians? No true Canadian will stultify himself or herself by being less loyal to his country than the Englishman is to England. The aims and objects of the Daughters of Canada are attuned to the spirit of this new epoch when Canada is preparing to assume the full status and dignity of nation-

system and by other methods a knowledge of sound democratic principles and stimulate a love for Canadian art, music and literature in our schools, community centres, in the homes and among the institutions of our people;

"To study the constitution, history and geography of Canada, what is involved in citizenship, and our relation to other countries socially, economically and in other respects;

"To conserve and develop our national resources for the benefit of our people and the extension of our Canadian influence, and to strive for equality of opportunity in the production and distribution of wealth;

"To welcome strangers within our gates, help them to understand the spirit of our people and our institutions, and encourage them to become citizens of Canada;

"To work faithfully for the freedom, peace and prosperity of this country, and to encourage wise economy and thrift among our people."

The organization has declared itself against the election of honorary members, life members or patrons to any position or office.

A Dominion charter has been applied for, which empowers organizing in any part of Canada.

## Saskatchewan Dower Act

A bill respecting homesteads has been introduced into the Saskatchewan legislature by the attorney-general, Mr. Turgeon, which is designed to protect a wife's rights by providing for her signature to all instruments affecting homesteads and by other means.

The bill provides that "every transfer, agreement of sale, lease or other instrument intended to convey or transfer any interest in a homestead and every mortgage or encumbrance intended to charge a homestead with the payment of a sum of money, shall be signed by the owner and his wife, if he has a wife; local registrar of the court of king's bench, registrar of land titles or their respective deputies, or any justice of the peace, or before any solicitor other than the solicitor who prepared the document, his partner or clerk, and upon being examined separately and apart from the husband, she shall acknowledge that she understands her rights in the homestead and signs the said instrument of her own free will and consent and without compulsion on the part of her husband." Where such examination is taken outside of Saskatchewan, it shall be taken before an officer or person designated by the lieutenant-governor in council. The signature of a wife living apart from her husband under circumstances disentitling her to alimony, or of a wife who is lunatic or person of unsound mind, may be dispensed with by order of a judge of the court of king's bench.

The wife of the owner of a homestead is also given the right to file a caveat to protect her rights in the same.

Whenever the owner of a homestead assigns same for the benefit of creditors he must accompany the assignment by an affidavit stating whether or not he has a wife and, if he has a wife, giving her name and address. The registrar shall then notify the wife by registered mail of the filing of the assignment. The wife's rights in her husband's homestead expire 30 days thereafter, unless in the meantime she files a caveat in proper form.

Other sections of the proposed act provide against fraud by transferee, prescribe a widow's rights, and validate transfers, mortgages and encumbrances taken before March 14, 1916, without knowledge of this act.

The act will not apply to transfers or sales of land to a railway company required for the construction, maintenance or operation of the railway.



## Fishing

By Margaret Minaker

We know a dear place by our river,  
Where fishing rods grow free of charge,  
And all you require is some twine and a pin,  
Though the fish that you catch are not large.

But you sit in the grass by the river,  
And watch how the bright ripples shine,  
You almost forget you are fishing,  
Till something gets caught on your line.

When girls catch a fish they are funny;  
Now Naomi makes quite a din  
And calls to the boys, "Take my fish off!"  
And cries 'cause it's caught on the pin.

Now I never get so excited,  
Nor scared 'cause its squirmy and wet,  
Though I s'pose I should tell, in my fishing,  
I've never caught anything yet.

readers to give the question serious consideration, its efforts have not been in vain.

## To Develop Canadianism

Recently there has been launched in Toronto a new organization. It does not savor of the imperialistic organizations which grow like dandelions under Toronto skies, but appears to be "an honest to goodness" effort to develop a genuine Canadianism. "Daughters of Canada," is the name of the new organization whose basis of work has been expressed as a strong constructive campaign for the development of Canadianism.

Commenting on the organization a Liberal Toronto weekly says: "A most gratifying sign of the times is the formation of a new women's organization, the Daughters of Canada. Very little headway can be made in any country towards the awakening of the national consciousness and the creation of a national sentiment based upon affection for and loyalty to country, in which the women of that country do

hood—the co-equal of England herself. It is so Canadian in spirit and outlook that we look to the day, not far distant, when this nation-wide movement will play a big part in the building up of strong and durable foundations of unity and patriotism. Any Canadian woman may become a member of the Daughters of Canada on the payment of an annual fee of one dollar who subscribes to its declaration of purpose."

The declaration of purpose issued by the new society is as follows:—

"We, women of Canada, realizing the responsibility resting upon us by reason of our newly-acquired status as a sister-nation, which has been declared by the leaders of our government and emphasized by the Prince of Wales on his recent visit, hereby bind ourselves into a national organization, to be known as the Daughters of Canada, in order that we may more effectively develop a spirit of true Canadianism, based on love and pride in country; to promote racial concord;

## Democratic Principles

"To advance through our educational



# Caring for Furniture Surfaces

*Care Extends Life of Furniture Immeasurably, and Some Simple Polishes Keep It at Its Best—By Laura E. Chisholm*

**J**UST as a stitch in time saves nine, so does frequent attention to the furniture surfaces in the home save an "all-day job," three or four times a year, and perhaps the expense of refinishing some of the pieces that have had hard usage. At the first sign of bluishness or haze, or of scratch, or of bruise on the furniture it is well worth while to ply a good remedy, and so always to have the furniture looking its best.

The first requisite in caring for furniture is a good polish. The market is well supplied with furniture polishes, but they vary greatly in quality. Many of the polishes one buys will produce a brilliant polish but will prove injurious to the wood finish after continued use; some give a brilliant polish which will only last a few days.

Here is a recipe for a good home-made furniture polish: Eight ounces of boiled linseed oil, one half-pint of vinegar, one half-ounce alcohol (methylated spirits), one half-ounce butter of antimony, one half-ounce muriatic acid. Mix well, and keep tightly corked. Shake each time before using. This polish should not be used on pianos. The ingredients in the above recipe can be obtained from any drug store.

## Getting Best Results

To get the best results from using this furniture polish use cotton waste (such as machinists use) to apply it, and old soft cloths, preferably of flannelette for polishing. Take a piece of the cotton waste, put some polish on it and rub it on the wood, rubbing with the grain of the wood. Use as little of the polish as possible but rub hard to remove dirt and scratches. Take a clean piece of the cotton waste and rub off as much of the oiliness as possible. Polish finally with the flannelette, rubbing briskly but lightly until the surface is bright and there is no appearance of oiliness. Be especially careful to rub out corners.

It is best to burn all used cotton waste, as oily cotton waste has often caused a fire through spontaneous combustion.

Furniture should always be dusted before polishing. If any of the pieces of furniture are very dirty, it is best to wash them before polishing. Wash with a cloth wrung out in warm water to which vinegar has been added in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a quart of water. Dry with a soft cloth. Black walnut furniture can be cleaned, before applying the polish, by dipping a piece of flannel in paraffin oil and rubbing it into the wood until dry.

## Cleaning a Piano Case

Olive oil is the best oil to use in cleaning a piano case. Apply the oil with a small piece of flannel. First, wet the flannel in water, then drop on it about five drops of oil, and rub well into the flannel. Rub the piano case with the wet flannel, a small portion at a time, and immediately rub it thoroughly with a dry piece of flannel before proceeding to a fresh portion. Polish finally with a soft chamois or a clean piece of flannel. Rub with the grain of the wood and breathe on it occasionally to help remove any oily-

ness which may remain. A very little flour rubbed with the grain of the wood will also help to remove oiliness, but it should not be necessary. Wash the piano keys with a small piece of flannel wet with alcohol, being careful to avoid touching the wood with the alcohol as it will ruin the varnish. Piano keys should not be washed with water as it causes them to turn yellow after a time.

To remove bruises in furniture, wet the bruises with warm water, then fold a piece of brown paper several times, soak it with water and lay it on the place. Hold a hot iron over the paper until the moisture has evaporated. Repeat this operation until the bruise is level with the surface. Be careful to wet the paper each time, and keep the bruise wet, and do not allow the heat of the iron to injure the surface surrounding the bruise.

White enameled bedroom furniture may be cleaned with a moist cloth; the use of soap to any extent will cause it to turn yellow. If a very thorough cleaning is necessary, apply a paste of whiting and water evenly over the surface, and when dry, wash with clear water to remove the whiting.

To clean leather covered furniture use the home-made polish for the wood round the leather, and for the leather, if soiled, use sweet oil and turpentine in the proportion of two parts of oil to one of turpentine.

## How to Remove Stains

To remove the white stain caused by water or other liquids rub well with kerosene. If this does not have perfect results rub with a mixture of oil (either sweet or linseed) and turpentine in the proportion of two parts of oil to one of turpentine. Stains caused by heat, if not too deep, may be removed by this same method, if very deep however, the surface will require refinishing.

Ink stains on wood surfaces may be removed by a weak solution of oxalic acid. Allow to stand on the stain for a short time; repeat if necessary. If the ink stain has stood for any length of time the surface may require refinishing after the oxalic acid has been used.

Grease stains, when large and fresh, may be removed by covering with dry material as flour, corn starch or cornmeal, or merely by washing

with warm water. On any finished surface after using dry materials rub with turpentine.

For dark spots or discolorations caused by lodged varnish or oil, remove by rubbing with sandpaper and have the spot refinished. When refinishing any pieces of furniture at home, first remove all of the old finish by the use of a strong solution of ammonia or washing soda, or Gillet's lye, which dissolves the varnish or paint, followed by scraping and another washing. Small articles may have the old finish removed by sandpaper. Quicklime may be used but requires careful use. Moisten the surface with quicklime and wash soon after.

Furniture with a polished wood finish, that has been used out of doors on the verandah, and has become dulled

Continued on Page 33.

## FREE OFFER

Write for our special offer to sell the CREMONAPHONE and supply you absolutely free of charge

## WITH RECORDS FOR ONE YEAR

THE MACHINE CAN BE SECURED for as little as \$5.00 down, balance payable on easy instalments. No better machine made. It has every new improvement, Plays all makes of records, and its tone is well-nigh perfect. Cabinets have a beautiful piano finish.



## Cremonaphone Talking Machine

Dept. A. AMHERST PIANOS, LTD., Amherst, N.S.

Send me particulars of your free offer of a year's supply of records if I buy a Cremonaphone Talking Machine.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

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## KNITTING MACHINES FOR MONEY MAKING HOME & RED CROSS WORK

Catalog Free, CREELMAN BROS., Mfrs., Box 717, Georgetown, Ont.



We have already given away \$5,000 FREE. \$200.00 more IN CASH and numbers of Merchandise Prizes will be GIVEN AWAY at an Early date.

1st Prize, \$50.00 in Cash. 2nd Prize, \$40.00 in Cash  
3rd Prize, \$35.00 in Cash. 4th Prize, \$25.00 in Cash  
5th to 9th Prizes—Each \$10.00 in Cash.

TOGETHER WITH MANY MERCHANDISE PRIZES

Herewith will be found the picture of a Log Hut in the Woods. At first glance all you see is a man, a woman and a dog. If you look closely the faces of 8 other persons will be found. Can you find them? It is no easy task but by patience and endurance can be accomplished.

You may win a cash prize by doing so. Many have done this as will be shown by the names and addresses which we will send you. If you find the faces mark each one with an X, cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found all the faces and marked them." Write these nine words plainly and neatly, as in case of ties, both writing and neatness are considered factors in this contest.

This may take up a little of your time but as TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and many merchandise prizes are given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter. Remember all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found all the faces and marked them."

WE DO NOT ASK YOU TO SPEND ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IN ORDER TO ENTER THIS CONTEST

Send your answer at once; we will reply by Return Mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not, and we will send you a complete Prize List, together with the names and addresses of persons who have recently received over Five Thousand Dollars in Cash Prizes from us, and full particulars of a simple condition that must be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.) Although these persons are entirely unknown to us, they are our references. An enquiry from any one of them will bring

the information that our contests are carried out with the utmost fairness and integrity.

Winners of cash prizes in our late competitions will not be allowed to enter this Contest.

This Competition will be judged by two well known business men of undoubted integrity, who have no connection with this Company, whose decisions must be accepted as final.

Your opportunity to win a good round sum is equally as good as that of anyone else as all previous winners of cash prizes are debarred from entering this contest.

Send Your Reply Direct to

**GOOD HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
46 ST. ALEXANDER STREET, MONTREAL, CAN.



Good Housekeepers Care for Furniture.  
Apply a good polish and rub with grain of wood.





# Farm Women's Clubs

## Ardrossan New Local

A BRANCH of the U.F.W.A. was organized at Ardrossan in May, by the district organizer, Mrs. Root, of Wainwright. We have had some very interesting and successful meetings throughout the summer and fall months. At the June meeting we discussed the advisability of having a nurse visit all the schools in the surrounding district and giving health talks to the mothers and pupils, but the trustees of the various schools have taken no action in the matter as yet. On the fourth of July the U.F.A. held its annual picnic, and the members of the U.F.W.A. served lunch to all those who did not provide themselves with baskets (for the nominal sum of 15 cents) thereby making quite a fair amount toward our funds.

In August a very successful flower and vegetable show was held in the hall. A new feature of this annual show was the work done by the school children. The girls showed work in knitting, sewing, crocheting, jam-making and baking; the boys, work in carving and wood work. The entries for the above sections were very small, but we hope to see them make bigger efforts in this line next year. Great praise is due the boys and girls who took part in this work, and helped to make it one of the main attractions of the show.

At the September meeting a resolution was passed to the effect that the government be asked to give a bounty for the destruction of crows in Alberta.

For the October meeting plans were discussed to give a banquet to returned men who had served their country. The result was a reception given to returned men, their wives and families, on November 21, when a large majority responded to the invitation of the U.F.W.A. Friends and neighbors turned out in large numbers to give them a real hearty welcome home. At the concert following the hall was packed to overflowing, and was voted a great success.

Meetings are held at the homes of members from month to month, and are fairly well attended, despite long distances from central points. Plans for the New Year will be part of the December meeting, as will also the secretary's report from the conference held on November 10, 11, and 12. This will also be the meeting at which we elect our officers for the coming year. —Mrs. W. C. Wardrop, U.F.W.A. Ardrossan Alta.

## Delacour Going Strong

Delacour local, U.F.W.A. was organized in May, 1918, and has a paid-up membership of 18. Although our membership is not as large as it might be, we have been doing comparatively good work. We have been holding two regular meetings a month whenever possible. Last year our efforts were directed chiefly toward war work. Over \$100 was sent to the Red Cross, and between 70 and 80 boxes packed, and sent to our boys overseas. This year our work has been in our own community and school.

A reception and presentation was given some of our boys on their return, after spending over three years on active service in France. New curtains were purchased for our schoolroom, also a lantern from the department of extension, Edmonton, and we have been making good use of the free slides provided by the university.

At our last meeting, we had Mr. and Mrs. O. L. McPherson, and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Johnson, of Calgary, with us. Both gentlemen gave very interesting addresses on the farmers' political movement, while Mrs. McVey and Miss Elsie Soderberg furnished music for the evening. Sandwiches, cake and coffee were served and all spent a very pleasant as well as profitable evening.

The ladies are preparing an auto-graphed quilt, which will be raffled off at a social and dance to be held early in the new year. In this way we hope to provide funds for carrying on next year.

I am enclosing a snapshot, taken at the Pleasant Range school. The U.F.

W.A. had planned a sight-seeing trip for the children, and the picture shows the cars lined up, ready to take the children away for the afternoon. We expect to elect new officers at our next meeting, and hope the work will be carried on with even greater enthusiasm next year. We wish the organization every success in the new year. —Mrs. R. H. Berry, Delacour U.F.W.A., Alberta.

## Emerson Institute

The Women's Institute at Emerson,



Pleasant Range School Children.  
Ready for the Annual Outing given them by the U.F.W.A.

Manitoba, has for some time been interested in the Girl Guide movement and one of their members was asked to look up information and literature on the subject. As a result, at the November meeting, it was decided to support the formation of a company of Girl Guides, under the leadership of Mrs. Harold Whitman.

The company, which has since been organized, has consented to give a demonstration at the Women's Institute in April.

## New Local at Viscount

Mrs. O. W. Armatage, president of Wolverine W.G.G.A., writes as follows:— "I went to Viscount as intended, and organized a Women's Section in connection with their Viscount Local, with Mrs. John Smith as president and Mrs. Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer. They are starting out with sixteen members and expect several more who did not get out that day. I expect to hear of them making good progress, as they all seem very enthusiastic, and several told me they had wanted a Women's Section for some time but had not known just how to take the first steps towards securing one."

## Mrs. Ford Speaks

A very interesting meeting of the Women's Section of the Valor G.G.A.

was held at the Grain Growers' Hall, on November 19, at 2.30 p.m. The meeting was well attended and everyone felt that a profitable afternoon had been spent. The speaker of the afternoon was our district director, Mrs. Walter Ford, of Horizon, who gave a splendid address on matters of the day. The main features of her address were: the value of organization, the political situation, and the economic situation. Mrs. Ford also attended a mixed meeting of the men and women in the evening, where she gave a short address. Her visit was much appreciated by all.

## Helps New Canadians

On hearing of the great need amongst the New Canadians in Miss Lee's district, I used the phone the same day as your letter arrived and called a directors' meeting. We decided to use some of the money left over from our Red Cross Society to furnish 10 pounds of yarn and six pairs of children's moccasins for the needy in her community. As soon as possible after Christmas, we shall pack a box of clothing. At present we have not much on hand, as we sent a couple of quilts and a bale of clothes, as well as \$12.00 in boots to the Indian Reserve in November. —Mrs. H. Peynter, secretary, W.S. G.G.A., Ogilvie, Man.

## Does Local Work

The matter of helping the drought areas in the West was taken up at our last meeting, but we decided that, as there is a very needy family in our own district, we would help them instead. It is a very sad case indeed. The mother, who died recently, left a family of three little children, and we feel it a privilege to do whatever we can to help them.

We knitted mitts, stockings and socks, and we are giving whatever clothing

may be useful and making up a Christmas box for them at our next meeting. We are hoping to have a parcel of socks ready before Christmas to send to the I.O.D.E. Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

This year we realized \$60.00 for our picnic, booth, sale of work, and sale of sweater, and have sent \$35.00 of that amount to the Children's Hospital. In the fall we held a banquet for the returned boys and had a very pleasant evening. We hope to plan our work for the coming year with a definite program for each meeting, hoping in this way to make the meetings more interesting to the members. —S. C. St. George, secretary, Millbrook W.S.G.G.A., Man.

## First Junior Club

It was decided by the Verona W.S.G. G.A. to organize a Young People's Society and a meeting was called for October 31, Hallowe'en night. On account of another social function on that date it had to be postponed until November, but we still carried on the Hallowe'en fun. The school children met with adults and were greeted by ghostly figures who presented each one with an emblem, figures of cats, owls and pumpkins. This divided the party into three classes, where each one engaged in singing, commencing in songs and ending in laughter.

The meeting was then called to order and Mrs. Colquhoun, president W.S.G. G.A., with Mr. Atkins, president G.G.A., proceeded to enroll the new associate members. Twenty-eight registered in the Junior Grain Growers' Club and elected Miss Burnett as president; Master Ernest Leslie Hibbert, vice-president; Miss Marjorie Hooper, secretary-treasurer; and Master Jack Thomson, auditor. Refreshments were then served and fortunes distributed to each person present, mine being "long life and happiness" which was surely very satisfactory if it proves true. Each person was then invited to consult the witches as to their future prospects, which were not doleful judging from the sounds proceeding from that quarter. The young people are busy practicing for a Christmas tree and entertainment to be held on December 22, but hope to hold regular meetings in the new year. —Mrs. Arthur Hibbert, act.-secretary, Verona W.S.G.G.A.

## Warden's Welcome Visitor

We are of quite recent creation, and had never received an official visit, so when it became known that we were likely to be favored with one, considerable excitement prevailed in our camp.

After the ordinary business of our regular meeting had been disposed of, we gathered in solemn conclave to arrange for a fitting reception, and warm welcome to the "Fair Unknown." At last the great day arrived, and with it our district director, Mrs. Maguire. There was a full attendance of members, and some visitors at the house of Miss Rowe, who, by the way, in addition to being a farm woman is also our school-mistress. The president, Mrs. Harley Carder, in a speech, eloquent in its brevity, welcomed the lady, and introduced her to those present, after which the actual business began.

The speaker gave a brief account of the origin, growth and work of the U.F.W.A., dwelt on the woman's suffrage question, and gave special importance to the work among the young people, emphasizing the necessity of good, wholesome, supervised recreation —just the oft-repeated, old story, but Mrs. Maguire put into her speech her own personality, which is kindly, enthusiastic and forceful, and so inspired her hearers that we began to glow with pride in our organization, to feel that our vote was a solemn trust for which we shall have to render a strict account, while a sort of nice, homey, comfortable family feeling seemed to steal over us all. Now we want this kind of spirit to grow and be put to practical use, but the continued unreasonable and unseasonable weather, with the gentle zephyrs, straight from the Arctic regions, merrily waltzing round to a tune

## Devotion and Unselfishness Needed

By Mrs. C. E. Flatt

What can be accomplished in a short space of time through united, organized and voluntary effort was shown with spectacular vividness in the effort of Canada toward the formation of an effective fighting force from raw material.

Also spectacular and striking has been the formation in a few years, from a subjective, apathetic, disunited, ignorant, and widely separated fraction of the nation, into a class, intensely alive to the dignity of the calling that keeps men in closest contact with Mother Nature. Having a realization of the power, so long dormant, it is being organized till it is even now held to be possibly the greatest single factor in national affairs. Of the responsibilities that accompany such power and of the possibilities of

development through it, not only in rural life, but in the continuous industrial and general life of the nation it has a fast developing consciousness.

And just as that other glorious fighting force made for itself an undying name, not through its fighting qualities alone, but because it had a vision of its national and world responsibility, and was willing to sacrifice home, health, opportunity, inclination and life itself, was prepared to unselfishly endure unspeakable things, and to submit itself to a co-ordinated plan for the sake of realization of its great plan, so must this other great division of our national army be prepared for united and co-ordinated effort with every other division in the whole force that is fighting for a better Canada.



Mrs. Flatt.



## Born With Club Feet

"He gets about as well as any of the boys," says father in letter below.

John Bauguss was 11 years old when brought to the McLain Sanitarium. Although deformity was extreme, result shown by photos was accomplished in 8 months. No Plaster Paris casts were used. Father writes:

My son John was born with club feet. I tried other doctors but without success. Being advised to take him to the L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium, which I did. After being treated a few months his feet are perfectly straight. He gets about as well as any of the other boys.

G. M. Bauguss,  
Mooringsport, La.

For further details write Mr. Bauguss or the Sanitarium.

### For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Disease and Deformities, Wry Neck, Hip Disease, Diseases of the Joints, especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References" sent free.

The L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium  
820 Aubert Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

## Longer Life to Shoes

The Whittemore line serves a double

purpose, viz., that of a polish and leather preservative.



### BOSTONIAN CREAM

is the ideal cleaner for kid and calf leather. Put up in Brown, Gray, White, in fact all colors.

### NOBBY BROWN PASTE POLISH

for brown shoes and

PEERLESS OXBLOOD PASTE for red shoes.

DUX BATS Waterproof Oil.

GOLD and SILVER Cleaner and Polish.

GILT EDGE SELF SHINING Dressing.

Your shoes will hold their shine a surprisingly long time if you use

## Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Ask your dealer. If he cannot supply you, write us

Whittemore Bros. Corp., Boston, Mass.

## DELICIOUS WINTER CAUGHT FRESH FROZEN FISH

Direct from the Lakes to you.

Whitefish, dressed, per lb. 12c  
Lesser Whitefish, dressed, per lb. 10c  
Trout, dressed, per lb. 15c  
Jackfish, round, per lb. 8c  
Pickarel (Yellow Pike), per lb. 11c  
Halibut, dressed and headed, per lb. 21c  
Red Salmon, dressed and headed, lb. 23c

Boxes Free.

Write for any assortment wanted.

CASH WITH ORDER. All Fish Guaranteed.

Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Wallace Fish Co.

104th STREET, EDMONTON, ALTA.

## FISH

From the old reliable Arctic Fish Co., who served you last year with distinction.

Whitefish, per 100 lbs. \$12.00  
Lesser Whites, per 100 lbs. 10.00  
Pickarel, per 100 lbs. 11.00  
Pike, per 100 lbs. 9.00

Special prices on 1,000 pounds and over. All dressed and strictly fresh from the northern lakes. Enclose money with order.

Reference: Standard Bank

Arctic Fish Co.

Wholesalers and Producers

BOX 35, EDMONTON, ALTA.

set by Professor John Frost, in a key far below zero, aren't exactly the climatic conditions conducive to the growth and development of such sentiments, so I am placing this on record "Lest we Forget."

I would like to add that if any local in the Red River district feels the need of the stimulating spirit of kindly interest and warm enthusiasm infused into their members, send along for Mrs. Maguire. She holds the copyright.—P. A. E. Buckingham, secretary, Warden, U.F.W.A.

### Club Briefs

Our meeting was held last Thursday at which we decided to pack a bale the following Thursday for the drought areas in Saskatchewan. The ladies are all very enthusiastic and I am sure we shall have a good deal of warm clothing to send. We did not hold the membership drive on October 15, as our district was thoroughly canvassed early in June. —Alice McCuaig, secretary W.S.G.G.A., Minto, Man.

It seems a long time since you were here to organize our branch, but on account of sickness we were unable to hold a meeting until last Saturday. Nineteen members joined and 16 paid up till December, 1920. After discussion regarding a demonstrator in millinery, dressmaking and home-nursing, we decided to write and obtain further particulars. We then planned to serve a ten-cent tea on Saturday, before Christmas. Our officers for the year are: President, Mrs. H. Wallace vice-president, Mrs. R. Stewart; secretary, Mrs. Adam Johnston; directors: Mrs. W. Ferguson, Mrs. T. Culbertson, Mrs. H. Cram, Mrs. George Meggison, Miss E. Henderson and Miss Cora Condie.—Mrs. Adam Johnston, secretary, Goodlands, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

The U.F.A. locals prefer to have each local meet in its own rural district, but occasionally have a joint meeting of the eight locals in their association at Manville. They are talking of forming a reference library.

We brought up at our meeting this month the question of those New Canadian schools near Winnipeg, as was mentioned at the secretaries' conference, in June, and I was asked to write you for some particulars regarding them. How would we get in touch with one that might need our help in some way? We thought the teacher herself, would, no doubt, know best what was needed.—Mrs. N. W. Thompson, Justice, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

Although New Brigden U.F.W.A. is a new local they have a membership of 25, three of these being juniors. Each meeting consists of a program on a certain topic, after which refreshments are served.—Mrs. Roy Sheppard, New Brigden, U.F.W.A.

## Caring for Furniture Surfaces.

Continued from Page 31

by the action of air and moisture may be freshened by the use of boiled linseed oil.

A paint brush, kept for the purpose, is the best thing to use in cleaning wicker furniture. Wicker furniture that is used out of doors during the warm weather may be kept in good condition from year to year by applying a coat of clear varnish each season.

Hardwood floors are kept in best condition by the use of floor wax. This may be made at home by using beeswax and paraffin melted together and slightly thinned with turpentine. Good prepared floor wax may be purchased in tins ready for use, but the home-made wax is equally good and so much cheaper. Before applying wax, have the floor absolutely clean and smooth. Remove dark marks with turpentine. If the wax is cold and too hard, soften slightly by standing the tin in a basin of hot water. Apply the softened wax with a soft cloth, putting on the floor a thin even coat of the wax. Allow to remain at least a few hours, or over night if possible, before polishing. If the floor is new it is sometimes necessary to apply a second coat. Polish with a weighted brush.

**A splendid wash—EARLY!**

Purity—complete cleanliness—garments that are unworn and unfaded—with the wash-board rub-and-scrub done away with so the clothes are out early—that's a Sunlight Soap wash day Good news!

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED Toronto

**Maxwell**

If you have running water in your home, you should have a Maxwell Water-Motor Washer.

**"Home" Water-Motor Washer**

Attach it to the faucet, turn on water, and the machine washes the clothes—without help—without any attention. Water and suds, that's all—and great piles of dirty clothes will melt away as though by magic, till wash-day becomes the lightest working day in your week.

MAXWELLS LIMITED - Dept. U. St. Marys, Ontario 39

Nothing to do but put in the dirty clothes and take them out clean. Think how many other things you can be doing meanwhile! Here is a

**Motor Washer**

that makes special appeal to busy housekeepers—no gasoline to buy or current to use—just plain, cheap water! And it will clean the clothes just as carefully as you would do them by hand. Saves work—saves time—saves backache—saves the clothes! Ask your dealer.

**Stifel's Indigo Cloth**

Standard for over 75 years

**Overalls and Coveralls**

made of Stifel's Indigo Cloth are the most satisfactory garments for farm work. The dot and stripe patterns of this sturdy attractive blue fabric positively will not break in the print. Remember, it's the cloth in your work clothes that gives the wear—so look for this trademark on the back of the cloth inside the garment to be sure they're made of the Stifel's Indigo Cloth. Your dealer can supply you. We are makers of the cloth only.

J. L. STIFEL & SONS,  
Indigo Dyers and Printers,  
Wheeling, W.Va. 260 Church St., N.Y.

## FRESH FROZEN FISH

A complete assortment of 100 lbs. Inland Clear Water Lake Fish and Pacific Coast Salt Water Fish. Lake Superior Herring, Whitefish, Mullet, Halibut, Goldeyes, Salmon, Jackfish, Pickarel, Soles and Brills, and Fat Tulibeas. All boxed for \$11.00

Half box of 50 lbs., same assortment \$6.00

Equal assortment of 100 lbs.—Halibut, Pickarel, Goldeyes, Tulibeas. All boxed for \$11.00

Half box of 50 lbs., same assortment 6.00

What about a nice assortment of 100 lbs.—25 lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish, 25 lbs. Pickarel, 25 lbs. Soles and Brills. All boxed for \$11.00

Half box of 50 lbs., same assortment \$6.00

Goldeyes, per lb. .07  
Jackfish, per lb. .08  
Tulibeas, per lb. .08  
Whitefish, per lb. .12  
Soles and Brills, per lb. .10  
Mullet, per lb. .06  
Lake Superior Fresh Herring, per bag of 100 lbs. 5.50  
Red Salmon, finest quality, lb. .23

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## Eat More Fish

**D**URING the summer it is often hard for many of us to get fresh fish. In the winter one may have a variety of choice fish by buying frozen fish from the wholesale fish dealers, or it may be you can get it from your local butcher. Fish is often a welcome change from pork and beef and may be served in any number of attractive ways. There are two classes of fish. Oily fish, such as salmon, trout, mackerel, etc., has the fat mingled through the flesh. In non-oily fish, such as haddock, cod, hake, halibut, etc., the oil is contained in the liver and is of course removed when the fish is dressed for cooking. In ordering the fish frozen one may have a choice of Alaska black cod, pickerel, B.C. salmon, white fish, trout, halibut, flounders, soles and the cured fish, such as finnan haddie, salt cod, smoked salmon, gold eyes, etc. These range in price from 10 cents a pound for soles to 21 cents a pound for B.C. salmon. These prices are of course approximate and may vary in different parts of the country.

### Preparation of Fish

Fresh fish should never be left lying in cold water; this dissolves the food substance and the flavor is not so good. Salt fish must of course be soaked for several hours before cooking and the water changed frequently. Frozen fish may be placed in cold water long enough to have the frost drawn out. To bone a fish, clean and skin it, then beginning at the tail, run a thin sharp knife under the flesh, close to the back bone. Make as clean a cut as possible, following the bone for the entire length. Turn and remove the bone from the other side, then lift the back bone out. Remove any small bones that are left.

### Methods of Cooking

Fish, to be attractive to the eye and easily digested, needs to be properly cooked and served. Most small fish are better fried. A great variety of fish, cod, hake, halibut, haddock, salmon, sea trout, etc., may be fried, boiled, baked, broiled or planked.

### How to Boil Fish

Clean and wash in cold, salted water, wrap and pin in cheesecloth and put into boiling water to which has been added salt and a tablespoon of vinegar. Allow 10 minutes for each pound and 10 minutes extra for a large fish. When done, lift out, drain and garnish with lemon sliced, pickles or pickled beets. Serve with white sauce.

### To Bake Fish.

Fish may be baked with or without being filled with dressing. In any case clean the fish well, remove the eyes if the head is left on, rub with salt, and, if dressing is to be used, stuff and skewer it. Dredge with flour, put a little fat in the pan and baste the fish frequently while baking. Garnish with lemon, parsley or pickles and serve with drawn butter or any preferred sauce.

### Dressing for Fish.

1 1/2 cups bread crumbs  
Pepper  
2 tablespoons melted butter or dripping  
Salt  
1 tablespoon chopped onion  
Savory or sage

Melt the butter or dripping. Cook the onion in this for two or three minutes, being careful not to brown the onion. Mix the salt, pepper and herbs with the bread crumbs; add the onion and dripping, and if it is not moist enough use a little milk.

### To Fry Fish.

Small fish like smelts, perch, etc., should be dipped in egg, rolled in bread crumbs and fried until they are brown and crisp.

### To Broil Fish.

After the fish are boned and cleaned placed them on a wire broiler, dust the fish with salt and pepper and brush over with melted butter. Then place the broiler over hot coals and cook over a clear fire for 15 minutes, then turn and cook the other side. When it is cooked add a little melted butter and squeeze over a little lemon juice. Serve with creamed potatoes.

### Planked Fish

Planked fish is very delicious. By planking fish we mean cooking them in front of a fire or baking them on a plank in a hot oven. This method of cooking is supposed to have come down to us from the Indians and today it is recognized as the most notably perfect method for cooking fish, chicken and certain cuts of meat. Planks are made for the purpose about two inches thick and of various sizes and shapes. They may be made of

oak, hickory, ash, cedar or cherry. These planks or boards are to be found in most of the departmental stores. The food is served on the plank.

### Fish Flemish Fashion.

Onions  
Yolk of 1 egg  
Fish sliced  
Lemon juice  
Pepper and salt

Some varieties of fish are very delicious cooked this way. Sliced halibut, Alaska cod and white fish all lend themselves to this method of cooking. Butter the bottom of an ordinary baking pan, cover with a thick layer of chopped onions. On top of this place the steaks of fish. Brush the top with the yolk of an egg, dust with pepper and salt and squeeze the juice of a lemon over all. Bake in a quick oven for 30 minutes. Put the fish on a hot platter, and put one cup of water in the pan in which the fish was cooked. Add two level tablespoons of butter and two of flour rubbed together. Stir until smooth, season with pepper and salt, and strain this over the fish. Serve with stuffed potatoes.

### Salmon Loaf

1 lb. salmon (canned will do)  
1 cup cracker crumbs  
1/2 cup milk  
Juice 2 lemons  
2 eggs  
1 teaspoon salt  
1/4 teaspoon pepper

Flake the salmon and add the other ingredients, mix well and put in a well-oiled mold and steam for one hour. Brown just before serving.

### Salmon Loaf No. 2.

1 lb. or 1 can salmon  
1 egg  
Pepper and salt  
1/4 cup bread crumbs  
1 teaspoon table sauce  
1 cup white sauce

Flake the salmon, add the bread crumbs, the egg well beaten and the seasoning. Lastly, stir in the white sauce. Steam in a buttered mold for one hour. Brown before serving.

### White Sauce

1 tablespoon butter  
1 1/2 cups milk  
1 tablespoon flour  
Pepper and salt  
Melt the butter and mix with the flour, add to the milk and stir until thick.

### Macaroni and Fish Pie.

1/4 lb. macaroni  
6 level tablespoons grated cheese  
1/2 lb. cold cooked fish  
1 heaping tablespoon butter  
1 cup white sauce

Break the macaroni in small pieces and boil in salted water until tender. Remove all skin and bones from the fish. Butter a fireproof dish, put in a layer of the macaroni, then one of fish, sprinkle in a little of the cheese and pepper and salt. When all the material is used pour over the sauce, sprinkle with cheese and dot with butter. Bake until a nice golden brown.

### Huntington Flounder

Flounder and soles are nice cooked this way. Cut fillets of sole or flounder in rather small pieces and fry, arrange in the centre of a platter and pour over the fish a sauce of melted buttered seasoned with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Serve with potato balls or French-fried potatoes.

### Stuffed Halibut Steak

2 one-inch-thick halibut steaks  
1 cup bread crumbs  
1 teaspoon chopped onion  
6 slices thin salt pork  
1 tablespoon melted butter  
Salt and pepper

Alaska cod steaks are nice served this way as well as halibut. Remove the bones from the steaks, wash and dry them thoroughly. Lay one steak in a buttered baking pan. Mix the bread crumbs, butter, onions, salt and pepper, and one teaspoon chopped parsley if you have it. Lay this dressing on the top of the first steak and over this put the other steak. Over the fish lay the strips of salt pork. Bake from 30 to 40 minutes. Serve with white sauce.

### Catsup Sauce For Baked Fish

1 cup catsup  
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce  
1 large onion  
1-8 teaspoon pepper  
Halibut, Haddock or Cod  
Juice 1/2 lemon  
2 tablespoons butter  
1/4 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon paprika

Mix the ingredients in the order given and pour this over the fish. The fish may be cut into slices or baked whole. If the sauce becomes too thick during the cooking add a little hot water.

### Fish Au Gratin

Cold cooked fish.  
2 tablespoons flour  
1 cup fish liquid  
1 tablespoon grated cheese  
2 tablespoons butter  
1 cup milk  
Bread crumbs  
Pepper and salt

Flake the fish. There should be about one and a half pounds. Make a sauce by cooking together the butter, flour, milk and a cup of the liquid in which the fish was cooked. When smooth and thick mix with the flaked fish. Turn into a buttered pudding dish, strew crumbs over the top and the grated cheese. Set in the oven (covered) for 15 minutes, uncover





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References: Bradstreets or Merchants Bank.

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and brown. Serve from the dish in which it was cooked.

### Creamed Finnan Haddie

Finnan haddie 1 cup milk  
1 tablespoon butter 1 tablespoon flour

Pour boiling water on the finnan haddie and pour off in a few minutes. This removes some of the smoky taste. Lay the fish in a baking pan and cover with milk and water or half milk and half water. Cook in a slow oven until done. Make a sauce, using the milk that is on the fish. Add the flour and butter to this and a little pepper, no salt will be needed. Carefully remove the bones from the fish, breaking it as little as possible. Pour the white sauce over the fish and serve.

### Fried Cod Steak

Clean the steak, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dip in cornmeal or cream of wheat. Cook in a frying pan in a little dripping until cooked through and a golden brown.

### Lunenburg Salt Cod

Salt cod Mashed potatoes  
Fat salt pork

Soak the cod overnight. Pour off the water and cut the fish up somewhat. Put on in cold water and bring to the boil. Pour off the boiling water once or twice until the fish is fresh enough. Let cook slowly for 10 minutes. Drain. Cut the pork in small pieces and fry until the fat is tried out. Pour this over the fish. Onions may be added to the pork scrap if desired. Serve with boiled or mashed potatoes.

### Smothered Fish

Fresh fish Seasoning  
Salt pork Onions  
Potatoes

The amount of each ingredient used depends on the size of your family. Fry several slices of salt pork in the bottom of a saucepan, when the pork is brown take it out and put in the fat two or three sliced onions of medium size. When the onions are slightly cooked skim them out and put slices of the raw fish in the bottom of the pan, sprinkle with the sliced onion and add layer of raw potato and sprinkle with salt. Add layer about until pan is full, having a layer of potato on top. Add a little water, cover closely and cook on the back of the range until the ingredients are well cooked. It will take an hour or more to accomplish this. Then add one cup of cream or milk and serve very hot. This is excellent on a cold night.

### Sauces to Serve with Fish

#### White Sauce

2 tablespoons butter ¼ teaspoon salt  
2 tablespoons flour ¼ teaspoon pepper  
1 cup milk

Melt the butter, add the flour, stir in gradually the milk and cook until the mixture is smooth and glossy. Add pepper and salt to taste.

#### Drawn Butter Sauce

1-3 cup butter 1½ cups hot water  
3 tablespoons flour ½ teaspoon salt  
Pepper

Melt one-half the butter, add flour with seasoning and pour on gradually the hot water. Boil five minutes and add the remaining butter in small pieces. This may be served with either boiled or baked fish.

#### Egg Sauce With Parsley

This is white or drawn butter sauce with the addition of chopped hard boiled eggs and parsley.

#### Caper Sauce

To drawn butter sauce add one-half cup of capers drained from their liquid.

#### Tarter Sauce

1 tablespoon vinegar 1-3 cup butter  
1 teaspoon lemon juice 1 tablespoon Worcester  
¼ teaspoon salt shire sauce

Mix vinegar, lemon juice, salt and sauce in a small bowl and heat over hot water. Brown the butter in an omelet pan and strain into the first mixture.

#### Hollandaise Sauce

Is white sauce with the addition of the yolk of an egg, and, after removing from the fire, the juice of half a lemon. Hollandaise sauce is acid, and can be served with either boiled or baked fish or fish timbales, etc.

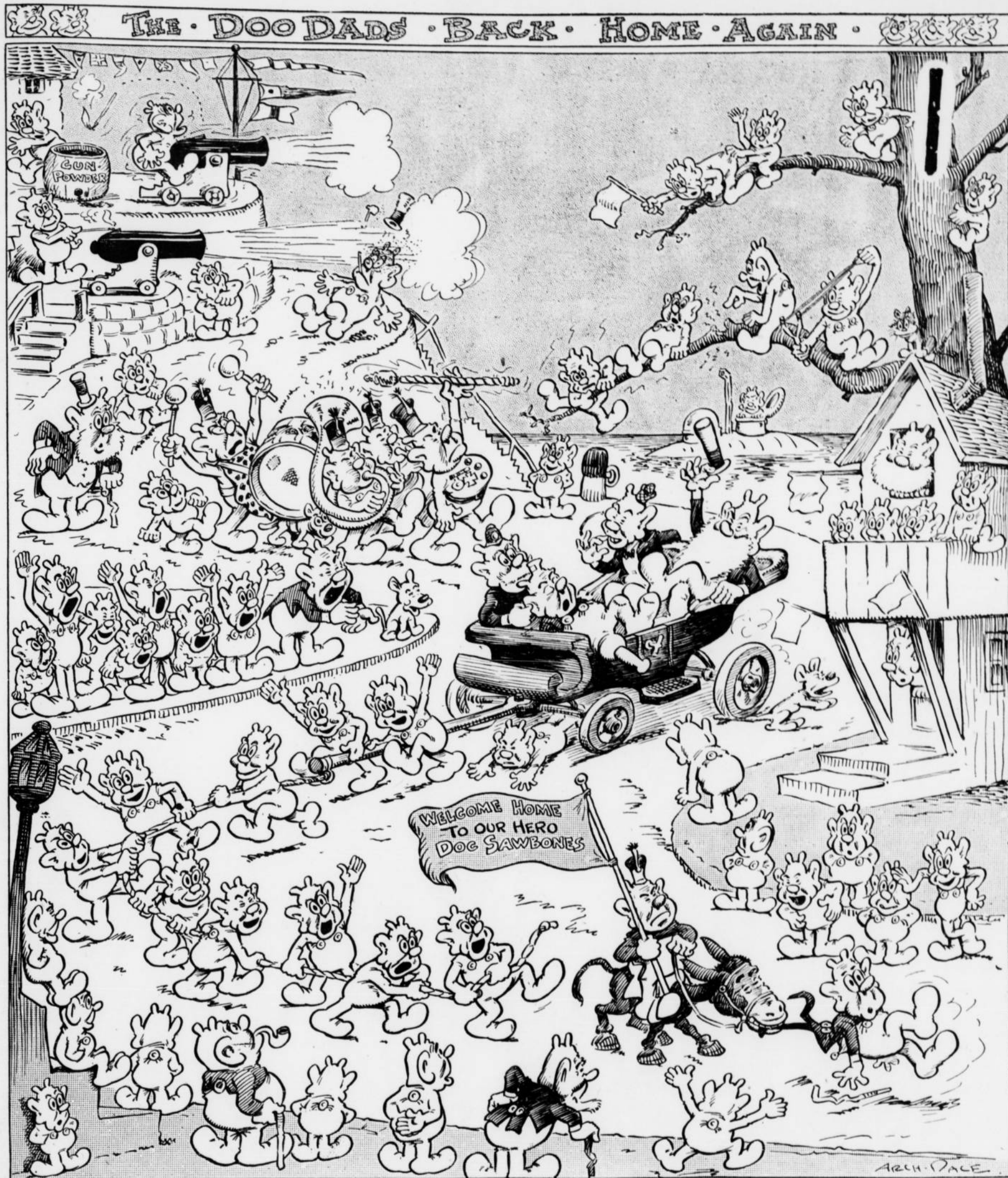
A richer sauce requiring more butter can be made with the following:—

½ cup butter Few grains cayenne  
Yolk of two eggs Juice of one lemon  
¼ teaspoon salt ½ cup boiling water

Cream the butter, add the yolks of the eggs, and beat thoroughly; add the salt, cayenne and the boiling water. Cook in a double boiler, stirring until the sauce thickness, remove from fire and add the lemon juice. Guard against over-cooking.

*The Country Cook.*





At last the Doo Dads have completed their wonderful journey around the world. They enjoyed every minute of it, but after their fight with the monsters of the deep sea they thought that they had had adventures enough in strange lands and so they steered their submarine homeward. How glad their friends are to see them back. The guns are booming, the band playing and the little Doo Dads are almost shouting their heads off at the sight of the familiar faces. Old Doc. Sawbones, is the hero of the hour. His chariot had come to meet him but the Doo Dads would not allow mere horses to pull it on such a joyful occasion. They unhitched the horses and proceeded to haul Old Doc's chariot through the streets of Dooville themselves. Old Doc. generously invited some of his interesting friends to share the triumph with him. See how Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, is gallantly

kissing his hand to the crowd. Sleepy Sam, of course, fell fast asleep as soon as he got comfortably seated in the chariot. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is trying to keep him awake by pulling his ear but, in spite of this and the general hubbub, the lazy-bones sleeps on soundly.

Meanwhile the procession goes forward, led by a gallant Doo Dad grenadier with a streaming banner. The Doo Dads are getting into trouble with their old fashioned cannon. See how one has kicked back and knocked the match out of the Doo Dad's hand. There will be an awful roar when the keg of gunpowder explodes, but the other Doo Dads will think that it is only part of the celebration. Aren't you glad that the little adventurers have all returned safely home after their visit to the strange little Doo Dads in so many foreign countries?



# THE INCREASED PRICE OF WHEAT

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced an increase of 50 cents a bushel in the price of wheat to the millers. This action has been taken because Mr. Julius Barnes, of the United States Grain Corporation, has succeeded in his attempt to have removed those war-time restrictions which prevented the free entry of Canadian wheat into the United States. The farmers of Western Canada must appreciate what has been done for them by Mr. Barnes.

There was a time when there was loud discussion in Canada as to what effect free wheat between Canada and the United States would have upon the price of wheat. It was argued on the one side that the price of wheat at Minneapolis would be reduced to the Canadian level, and it was as emphatically asserted on the other side that the price of Canadian wheat would approach to the higher level usually obtaining in Minneapolis. Upon whichever side of the controversy the merits of the case lay, those who argued against free wheat won in the reciprocity election of 1911.

Many things have happened since the year 1911, so many that we are living now in a new order of things altogether. Amongst the many changes that have taken place are those affecting trade in wheat as between Canada and the United States. Both countries have removed the duty on wheat. So far as governments and parliaments are concerned, free trade in wheat between Canada and the United States is now the law. During the war, and for many months after the armistice was signed, both countries maintained restriction, which made free wheat impossible. Now, however, the United States Government has removed all those restrictions, while the Canadian authorities have not. We have now a one-sided free wheat between the two countries, and the immediate result of this is an increase to the Canadian farmer of 50 cents a bushel in the price of his wheat.

Have the farmers of Western Canada changed their attitude in regard to free wheat? The question sounds comical now that they have at last a concrete demonstration of the value of the American market. But the question is not as comical as it sounds, and for this reason, there is not a chance in a hundred that the United States will keep its market open if Canada continues its present method of selling wheat. The farmers of the United States, especially of the spring wheat-growing areas, cannot be expected to look with favor upon the free entry of Canadian wheat into their markets, and they will find allies in the United States in any attempt they may make to re-impose the duty or the restrictions. And in making such an attempt their spokesmen can make use of the kind of argument which has never failed to find a response in the United States.

They can argue that while Canada has removed the duty upon American wheat it still maintains its restrictions, because American wheat and flour cannot come into Canada except through a permit or a license from the Wheat Board. Not only so, but it can be argued, with perhaps still greater effect, that American millers cannot purchase Canadian wheat on commercial terms and by commercial methods—that if they attempt to purchase Canadian wheat they can deal only with a Wheat Board which has a statutory monopoly of all Canadian wheat, and that, therefore, the Canadian market is not only closed as against United States wheat and flour by its licensing system, but also that this form of protection is reinforced and strengthened by the Canadian Government method of selling.

It is impossible to show that this argument is false. This being the case, it is unthinkable that the United States will long keep her market open to Canadian wheat if Canada continues this method of selling. True enough, the United States authorities have not objected, so far as the present crop year is concerned, and they have not objected for the simple reason that they have no logical foundation upon which to base such an objection so far as this year is concerned. If Canada has a Wheat Board, they have a United States Grain Corporation. If Canada has restrictions still, they had restrictions until the other day. The operations of their Grain Corporation were so limited since the beginning of the present crop year that it was no inconvenience to them to remove their restrictions against Canadian wheat in the middle of the year.

The operations of the Canadian Wheat Board are so complicated that it cannot be expected that they should cease their operations before the end of the present crop year. So far, therefore, as the handling of this year's crop is concerned, there is no reason why the United States should object to Canada's method of selling her wheat, but should Canada maintain her present method of selling beyond this crop year, there is not a chance in a hundred that the United States will keep her markets open free to Canadian wheat.

It would be a curious development if, while the farmers in 1911 fought and voted for free wheat they should for 1920 adopt a method of marketing Canadian wheat, which would as inevitably defeat free wheat between Canada and the United States as thoroughly as it was defeated in 1911.

*The above article appeared in the Winnipeg Telegram December 29th. Without expressing any opinion on it I think it is worthy of the most careful consideration.*

**JOHN E. BOTTERELL,**

President Winnipeg Grain Exchange

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**Reluctant Importers**  
Scottish and British Holstein breeders have come to the point where they must import to save their breed. It is a bitter pill to swallow for those who have conducted such a determined fight to keep live Canadian cattle out of the country. We reprint the following from the North-British Agriculturist:—  
"It may surprise some people to know it, but there is a strong probability that next year will see the arrival of a shipment of live cattle from Canada. The stock-feeders of this country need not get over elated about this suggested happening, because it is not store-cattle we refer to. They are not coming in just yet, but we believe that arrangements are well on towards completion whereby the British-Friesian breeders will be in a position to get some fresh blood for the revival of their stocks. The idea of getting another

shipment from the continent is, of course, out of the question, but they have a lot of grand Friesian cattle in Canada, and we understand that one shipment from there is to be allowed, under certain very specific conditions, of course. It may be taken for granted that nothing will be left to chance in the way of safeguarding against the introduction of any disease—and with one single cargo that can easily be fixed up—and a further provision will be, in the case of cows, that every one of them must be a 2,000 gallonner—that is to say, they must all be top-notchers. There will, no doubt be an outcry on the part of "Canadian store cattle import enthusiasts" against any partial relaxation of restrictions which does not include the realization of their dreams, but there it is. There is no getting over the fact that fresh Friesian blood must be got if the breed in this country is to be maintained,

and, of course, desperate diseases call for desperate treatment."

The issue of the Scottish Farmer, published the same week, characterizes this as a rumor, scouts the idea and asks where are the Holsteins in Canada good enough to ship into England. Humorously enough the week brings the announcement of the fourth cow in Great Britain to pass the 2,000-gallon mark, a record dwarfed a good many times in Canada, East and West.

## When Reuben Comes to Town

By Elizabeth Robson

When Reuben comes to town,  
Of course, he's very much the clown,  
And as he slowly ambles by,  
With nudge and grin the people cry,  
"Oh, see the funny sight, how weird!  
Just see the hayseed in his beard;  
Observe his heavy awkward tread,  
The wondrous hat upon his head;  
Just see the awful clothes he wears,  
And how the gaping rustic stares,  
Upon the crowded thoroughfares,  
And his bewildered, wondering eye,  
As swift the busy throngs pass by!"

In such a fashion we were wont to greet,  
The country man upon our city street,  
But Time works wonders, you'll allow,  
The scene is changed, indeed! And now—

When Reuben comes to town,  
"Who is this great, broad-shouldered man,

Whose ruddy face is tinged with tan,  
With manly stride, who hastens down  
The crowded highways of the town?"  
Who is he? Who is this? Make way!

Your maddened rush, ye city dwellers, stay!

This—this is the brawn and sinew of your land—

In greeting warm extend your welcome hand!

This—this is the farmer—the farmer legislator,

Your nation's friend, your country's liberator!

For know ye well that though for freedom's making

Sleep now our sons the sleep that knows no waking,

Yet in our land a darkness deep as night,

Was swift and surely blotting out the right—

That greed, oppression and self-seeking guile,

And all the arts of base and crafty wile

Were wrought by polished knave of legislative hall

And cruder robber of the market stall,

That while their country's noblest blood flowed free,

They fattened well on lonely widow's fee.

But now, ye traitorous schemers tremble!

In vain your crafty arts assemble,  
These men who come to mould our land

Are sound of heart and clean of hand,  
Their vision broad as their vast acres span,

And every one, in simple honest guise—a man!

And you, who sleep "where poppies blow,"

Your falling torch will brightly glow,  
Held high by arms as stalwart, yes, as those

That hurled defeat upon our craven foes;

And that New Canada of which ye, dying, dreamed,

While Freedom's light but faintly, dimly gleamed,

Will yet be cleansed from treachery and fraud,

And built anew—aright—for liberty and God!

And you, O, ye lovers of your land—  
Would you yet see her glorious stand?

See honest justice done the soldier boy?

See yet the orphan's smile—the widow's joy?

Then render thanks! You have no cause to frown

That Reuben's come to town!

Winnipeg.



**There is BIG MONEY**

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**of Hallam's Paste Animal Bait**

Enough for 2 or 3 sets—attracts all flesh eating animals—is put up in tubes (like tooth paste)—not affected by rain or snow. Economical to use, handy to carry.

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**A. & E. PIERCE & COMPANY**

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers'

**ANNUAL CONVENTION**

AT

Saskatoon, February 10, 11, 12 and 13

## Crop Production in Western Canada

Continued from Page 18

The extent to which potato diseases have spread themselves throughout the western provinces is not generally recognized. Many farmers are at an utter loss to know what it is that cuts into their potato yields, and if potato growing in many sections is to be continued at a profit potato growers will have to equip themselves with a knowledge of the more important potato diseases and their control. The chapter in Crop Production in Western Canada, on Potato Diseases, by Paul A. Murphy, who has charge of investigations in this subject for the Dominion of Canada, furnishes a good working knowledge of the diseases afflicting potatoes in the West. One feature of this chapter is a table which shows at a glance the names of the diseases, their symptoms, and the methods by which they are controlled. Another is a large number of illustrations, from photographs of specially-prepared material, which will enable an observant farmer to recognize the diseases when they attack his potato crop. Others show graphically the enormous inroads which are made on potato yields by these diseases when they are uncontrolled.

The production of good crops is necessary to success in livestock farming as well as in straight grain growing. The growing of beef cattle, sheep and hogs and the production of milk, cream, butter or cheese are methods of disposing of the crops after they have been grown. Without good field crops it is difficult to make them profitable. Crop Production in Western Canada is, therefore, as valuable for the stockman as for the grain grower, perhaps more so on account of the greater variety of crops which the livestock farmer grows. It should occupy the premier position among every farmer's books on productive agriculture.

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and importer of Percherons with weight, bone,  
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**FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON**  
stallion, 1,900 pounds, schedule A; sound, and  
good foal getter; broken to harness. Reason  
for selling, five years on same route. Thos.  
Dickieson & Sons, Portage la Prairie, R.R. 4.  
Man. 1-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR YOUNG WORK**  
horses, registered Clydesdale stallion, price  
\$1,000. Also one Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale,  
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\$130. Address: Wm. J. Sheane, Fairlight, Sask. 1-2

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED PURE-BRED HACK-**  
ney stallion, foaled 1905; a sure foal getter;  
weight about 1,600. Will sell for \$300 (three  
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**STRAYED—BROWN GELDING, WEIGHT**  
about 1,400, white strip in face, hind legs white,  
five years. \$20 reward. W. Turner, box 47,  
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horses infested with bots and worms is wasted.  
Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and  
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both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature  
your own stallion; at your own price and terms.  
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Young Celtic, No. 14267; seven years old. Sure  
foal getter. Owing to scarcity of feed will sell  
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cattle or small tractor, Clydesdale stallion, rising  
four, pedigree No. 18735; about 1,750. J.  
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**FOR SALE—IMPORTED PURE-BRED PER-**  
cheron stallion; four years old. Can be bought  
cheap for quick sale; about 1,600 pounds.  
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**PERCHERONS—A FEW YOUNG STALLIONS**  
and pair of fillies. Feed shortage. Prices low.  
Might trade for feed. W. R. Barker, Deloraine,  
Man. 52-4

**WANTED—HORSES TO RANGE, BY MONTH**  
or on shares. Excellent feed all year. "Owner,"  
130 9th Ave., West, Calgary, Alta. 52-3

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR**  
sale, \$1,000 or Government club; age four years  
old. Weight 1,700 lbs. Color, strawberry roan;  
no blemish. Frank English, Harding, Man. 53-4

**PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION (IM-**  
ported) for sale. Good foal getter and sound.  
Apply to H. K. Anderson, Gilnockie, Sask. 51-4

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, FIRST**  
class certificate, sure foal getter. Wm. Swanson,  
Rt. 1, Lacombe, Alta. 53-3

**FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL AGES,**  
Leon Nachtegaal, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

## SWINE

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FIVE MONTHS,**  
\$20; either sex. Two Hampshire sows, eight  
months, \$35 each. James Wallace, Borden,  
Sask. 1-2

**TAMWORTH BOAR—REGISTERED, NO. 13005.**  
His sire and dam bred by University Saskat-  
chewan. Price \$30. W. J. Ferris, Sperling,  
Man. 1-2

**FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE DUROC-JERSEY**  
boar, farrowed July 26, 1919. Champion Cal-  
gary winter fair. \$45. William Evers, Coch-  
rane, Alta. 1-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY**  
swine, either sex, April and May farrow; from  
imported prize stock. J. B. Wilson, Harris,  
Sask. 50-6

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swine, from matured stock; also bred sows. T.  
G. Ratcliff, Gladstone, Man. 1-2

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boars, April litters, \$35. H. Miller, Glenside,  
Sask. 53-2

**FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROCS, EARLY**  
litters, unrelated pairs and trios. Connor &  
Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-5

## CATTLE

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD CAT-**  
tle, young bulls and heifers sired by Ronald Fair-  
fax (21511), also a few cows in calf to Ronald  
Fairfax. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount  
Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 51-6

**SELLING—ONE REGISTERED SHORTHORN**  
bull, No. 118375, two years eight months, dark  
red roan, first class, quiet animal. Price \$300.  
George Edwards, box 333, North Battleford,  
Sask. 1-2

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN**  
bulls, one thirty-two months old, one seven  
months old, best of breeding. For pedigree,  
etc., apply, J. Johnston, box 17, Sidney, Man. 1-2

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.  
Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word,  
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The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for  
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will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising  
must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven  
days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for can-  
cellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## CATTLE (continued)

**CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE—REGISTERED**  
white Shorthorn bull, Win the War, three years  
past, dehorned, extra well built, quiet. Stockton  
& Crane, Wordsworth, Sask. 50-2

**D. L. STEWART, LENA, MAN.—BREEDER OF**  
registered Herefords. Young bulls for sale, also  
herd bull, Beau Albany 3rd (19998), bred by J. A.  
Chapman, Hayfield. 51-5

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN**  
bull, dark red, 18 months old; also bull calves.  
All sired by Edgemoor Turk (imported). J. W.  
Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 53-3

**OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION-**  
ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, in-  
cluding Chicago International. Write us. Jean  
du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-tf

**FOR SALE—TWO LARGE, SMOOTH POLED**  
Hereford bulls, 18 months old, sired by Polled  
Climax. W. W. Lobb, Berton, Man. 53-5

**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES AND FE-**  
males; also few Guernsey heifers. D. B. Howell,  
Yorkton, Sask. 47-8

**FOR SALE—RED-POLLED CATTLE, BULLS**  
and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45 tf

**CHAS. ELLETT, BREEZER OF ABERDEEN-**  
Angus Cattle, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, South  
Edmonton, Alberta.

**CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
males, eight to 10 months, \$150 to \$200 each.  
Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-7

**WANTED—TEN PURE-BRED SHORTHORN**  
heifers in calf. Prices must be right. Mc-  
Govern Bros., Duhamel, Alta. 1-2

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES—**  
\$60 to \$80 each. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 1-4

**SELLING—FOUR ANGUS BULLS, TWO 8 AND**  
two 16 months. W. J. Hiscock, Arden, Man. 1-3

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-**  
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

## STOCK—Miscellaneous

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,**  
mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp.  
Mountain Bard; 20 cows and heifers in calf to  
Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down  
rams, one and two shears, also lambs; Yorkshire  
boars and sows, breeding age. An extra choice  
lot of Barred Rock cockerels. Stations, Carman  
and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 40tf

**ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3**  
extra good bulls, one year old this month, six  
young cows all in good shape, and good quality;  
10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this  
month. Pony harness and carts always on hand.  
Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Ala-  
meda, Sask. 15tf

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sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at  
the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf  
by side, of the best breeding. Imported and  
Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English  
flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40tf

**SPECIAL OFFERING—REGISTERED BLACK**  
Percheron stallion, rising four years, high-class,  
prize winner. He's a good one. Look him up;  
offering cheap just now. Also fine registered  
ten-month red Shorthorn bull, with size and  
quality. \$150, crated ready for express ship-  
ment. Ernest Hyslop, Killarney, Man. 1-3

**KILL THE LICE ON YOUR HORSES AND**  
cattle by using Royal Sovereign Animal Lice  
Killer. Absolutely guaranteed. Four-pound  
tin, \$1.25, two-pound tin 75c. Postpaid. Sove-  
reign Poultry Supply House Limited, Edmonton,  
Alta.

**SELLING—SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN**  
bulls, one and two years; four Clydesdale  
stallions, four years; imported Clydesdale  
stallion, 'Maharajah', which I have used three  
seasons. J. G. Clark, Clark Manor, Alta. 53-3

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and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages,  
both sexes. 19tf

**FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE**  
boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one  
Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D.  
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**SHORTHORNS AND OXFORD DOWNS, GOOD**  
quality, reasonable prices. G. A. Todd, Hillview,  
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## Sells Dogs First Mail

Mr. John H. Antell, O'Malley, Sask., had a pair of hounds to sell.

He Ran This Ad:

**PAIR TWO-YEAR HOUNDS, BROKEN,**  
stag and Russian cross; can catch and  
kill; \$100. Good value. John H. An-  
tell, O'Malley, Sask.

21 Words, Once, at 8c. a Word, \$1.68

He Got This Result:

Nov. 9, 1919.—No need to advertise  
longer. Had several applications. One  
sent money order first mail and secured  
the hounds.

## Other Breeders Get Similar Results

Stephen Jenkins, Findlater, Sask., says: "Kindly accept my thanks for the results  
I received from my advertisement in your paper. I would not have you insert it  
again of you would do it free, gratis, because if I did I would have to employ a  
stenographer to answer all of my enquiries as I cannot begin to do it myself. I  
have in the neighborhood of 50 enquiries now and they are still coming in at  
the rate of from three to five per day."

Erastus Brown, Minto, Man., says: "I advertised some Collie pups. I had the  
best results from advertising in The Guide."  
R. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man., says: "Had great success and returns with one ad. in  
your paper."

Geo. Clarke, Waskada, Man., says: "I wish to thank you for the good success I had  
from the ad."  
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thanks to your advertising."

There are Good Reasons why The Guide Produces Results.

**FIRST**—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results  
for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western  
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**SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this  
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advertising.

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If we can do it for them we can do it for YOU.

Send an Ad. in Today and Try It.

The Rate is Economical—Eight Cents a Word, payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## SHEEP

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN**  
rams, shearlings and lambs; sired by (imported)  
buck; also a limited number of ewe lambs and  
a few five and six shear ewes. Phone, write or  
come and see them. T. A. Somerville, Hartney,  
Man. 39-8

**GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES IN LAMB**  
to registered rams. The safest, surest and  
quickest way to make money from livestock.  
For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs,  
Alta. Phone 4. 1-2tf

**FOR SALE—YOUNG GRADE OXFORD EWES,**  
good type, heavy dense fleeces. Splendid founda-  
tion stock. Bargain for someone. Peerless  
Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42 tf

**300 GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES—ALL**  
bred December 13th to pure-bred Shropshire  
rams. Write S. G. Thompson, room 20, Live-  
stock Exchange, St. Boniface, Man. 1-2

**SELLING—125 WESTERN EWES, SERVED BY**  
Shropshire rams. \$12 each. M. L. Knapp,  
1558 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg.

**SELLING—FIFTY CHOICE SHROPSHIRE**  
ewes, bred, \$18 each. Forty extra choice bred  
Oxford ewes. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 1-2

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**FOR SALE—SILVER, BLACK PATCH, AND RED**  
foxes. T. R. Lyons, Waterville, N.S. 53-2

**FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-**  
ing foxes. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can. 53-10

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**FOR GOOD RESULTS TRY STAPLES & FER-**  
guson, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, with  
your next shipment. Farmers co-operative  
shipments carefully handled. Veterinary health  
certificate attached to bill of lading means  
dollars to you. 52-4

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ents excellent heelers, intelligent and obedient.  
The mother brought the cows up all last summer  
alone, from one-quarter to three-quarters of a  
mile. She is also an extra good duck dog. Males,  
\$7.00; females, \$5.00. Will Wilson, Glendenning,  
Man. Phone Killarney 92-2-1. Can ship from  
Killarney or Ninette.

**FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, BOTH SIDES FOR**  
two generations excellent heelers; black and  
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**TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS—OVER TWO YEARS.**  
Guaranteed to catch and kill. \$50 to \$100 each.  
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**SELLING—WOLF HOUND, FAST AND GOOD**  
killer; from record breed. Price right. Box 76,  
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**FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—NEW STEAM**  
tractor, 30-40 h.p., and separator, 32 x 54. Price,  
complete, \$4,500. (Less than half cost of engine).  
Also new gasoline engine, stationary, 18 h.p.,  
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**FOR SALE—FIVE-FURROW OLIVER ENGINE**  
gang, independent plows, handlift stubble  
bottoms, never used, \$300 cash. Edward Harris,  
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**FOR SALE—16-30 OIL PULL RUMELY ENGINE**  
and plows in first class condition. Good reasons  
for selling. For particulars write W. L. Brouil-  
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pion separator, complete; new Garden-City  
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**SELLING—1919 AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR, GOOD**  
as new. Cheap for cash. Oswald Rogers,  
Plumas, Man. 52-3

**FOR SALE—STANLEY-JONES GASOLINE EN-**  
gine, nine-horse, nearly new, \$350. C. Donning,  
Crichton, Sask. 53-2

**FOR SALE—WELL-DRILLING MACHINE, AL-**  
most new. J. A. Kearney, Box 243, Olds, Alta. 53-3

**SELLING—14-INCH 3-BOTTOM OLIVER EN-**  
gine plow, \$125. Rastall Limited, Broadview,  
Sask.

**WANTED—SECOND-HAND TRIP HAMMER.**  
Quote price. Max Heller, Raymore, Sask.

**SELLING—REBUILT SAWYER-MASSEY KER-**  
oene 27-50. Box 44, Kipling, Sask.

## HONEY

**"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—CLOVER,**  
fall flowers and buckwheat honey. Weir Bros.,  
60 Chester Ave., Toronto. tf

**CLOVER HONEY, 28c; DARK HONEY, 24c.**  
Wilber Swayse, Dunville, Ont. 53-4



## POULTRY

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6tf**

## TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM WINNERS, Brandon Winter Fair and other shows; toms, \$8.00 and \$10; hens, \$6.00. F. Abbs, Kerrobert, Sask. 53-2**

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00; trio, unrelated, \$20. Extra good. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 1-2**

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, fine, large birds, ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Duncan T. Menzies, Oakburn, Man. 52-3**

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY HATCH; toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. C. A. Brown, Regent, Man. 52-2**

**TOULOUSE GEESE — SPLENDID LARGE birds; ganders, \$4.50; geese, \$3.50. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask.**

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Sandercock, McTaggart, Sask.**

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—BRED FROM my winners, \$5.00 each. Pullets \$3.00. See Leghorns. Thos. Clarke, Macgregor, Man.**

## LEGHORNS

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—\$3.00 each; yearling hens, \$2.25; cockerels, \$3.00 each. See Rocks. Thos. Clarke, Macgregor, Man.**

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**RDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE EXHIBITION and utility combined. All our pens headed by first or second prize males at Edmonton or Saskatoon shows, mated to winners and excellent inter layers. Three good winnings this season. Cockerels from these quality matings, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$10 and \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. Hardy, Totfield, Alta. 1-2**

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**BRIDGE WYANDOTTE—COCKERELS, \$5.00 each; hens, \$2.50. Thos. Clarke, Macgregor, Man.**

**OVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. William Williams, Kaleida, Man. 53-2**

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**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY FOR the winter or year on farm. Answer, stating wages. E. C. Brown, Box 54, Minto, Man. 52-3**

**WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON farm, or will rent on shares and furnish outfit. J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alta. 53-3**

## FARM LANDS

**FOR SALE—480 ACRE FARM, THREE MILES from elevator and siding, five miles from live town of Bateman, Sask., which is 15 miles northwest of Gravelbourg on C.N.R. This is a good grain district. Never had crop failure. My farm has produced 45 bushels wheat and 23 bushels flax per acre. In 1919 with drought and hot winds we had our smallest crop, wheat averaged 14 and flax six and a half bushels. 320 acres is choice chocolate loam—worked on mile stretch and all under cultivation—has 125 acres summerfallow and 100 acres summerfallow stubble—160 acres is sandy loam with heavy clay subsoil near surface. 100 acres under cultivation, all fenced; produces heavy yield oats and feed in dryest years. My lease on quarter-section school land at \$6.40 goes with my farm. This quarter is good pasture, good scrub for shelter and all fenced. Buildings all new; house, two stories, cottage roof, veranda across front; Delco electric lighted, nine rooms; ground floor quartered oak; all woodwork stained and was finished; hot air furnace; plumbing and sewage system; hard and soft water air pressure tank, full size basement, concrete walls and floor, 140-barrel cistern under floor. Good well of best hard water pumped to pressure tank. Telephone. Good school two miles. Good Canadian neighbors. Modern barn for 11 horses and 11 head cattle, well watered inside, electric light, large hip roof. Big new implement shed. Chicken house. Four portable granaries. Barn and house have lightning rods. Am selling because I am increasing my herd of pure-bred Angus and have bought farm north of Edmonton with larger range. My buildings alone are worth \$12,000. Will take \$24,000 for the farm—one-third cash; balance arranged. If buyer wishes will sell horses, feed, seed and machinery at reasonable price. Will meet prospective buyers at Gravelbourg. Write G. G. Fowler, Box 90, Gravelbourg, Sask. 53-2**

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**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 5tf**

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**I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8**

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**FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION, 280 acres broken. Two miles from Olds. J. A. Kearney, Box 243, Olds, Alta. 53-3**

**CHAPIN'S FARM CATALOGUE, POSTPAID, Boston.**

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**COYOTES—COYOTE SKINS ARE BRINGING from \$20 to \$30 each in Winnipeg, and some American fur buyers quote \$50 each. Besides there is the bounty. Trapping the Coyote, price 75 cents, shows how to trap the prairie wolf in all kinds of weather, and with absolute certainty. Obtainable only from I. P. Kieran, Suite 6, Burns Block, Main Street, Winnipeg. 52-3**

**VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD—RECOMMENDED for investment. Write for information. J. B. Martin (member Winnipeg Stock Exchange), 704 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 1-4 tf**

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## SEED GRAIN

## SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done, free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

**FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOADS OF REGENERATED Banner seed oats at \$1.00 per bushel. One car load of regenerated Banner seed oats, extra quality, at \$1.25 per bushel. Small quantities, \$1.50 per bushel, bags included. One car load O.A.C. No. 21 barley at \$1.50 per bushel. Both oats and barley are as free from wild oats and noxious weeds as can be bought anywhere, and are cleaned ready for sowing. Apply, L. Leppington, Bredenbury, Sask. 1-2**

**SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf**

**SEED BOOK NOW READY FOR MAILING. The Guide has published a SEED BOOK which deals in a comprehensive manner with the whole question of improved seed. If you are interested in raising more bushels of better quality write for a copy of this book. A postcard will bring it. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 53tf**

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**NEW INDUSTRIAL OAT—CAR LOAD FOR sale, grown on breaking. This prolific variety was originated by Steele Briggs Co. A heavy yielding side oat, early and stiff strawed. Sample and price from Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask. 1-4**

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**200 BUSHELS VELVET CHAFF SEED WHEAT, \$3.00 per bushel; 100 bushels O.A.C. barley, \$1.75 per bushel. Car load good plump oats, sacks extra. Hans Arestad, New Norway, Alta. 53-2**

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**WANTED BY RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF Laurier a few thousand bushels of wheat. Send samples and prices to J. A. Saindon, secretary-treasurer, Radville, Sask. 1-2**

**FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS O.A.C. BARLEY, re-cleaned seed, at \$2.00 per bushel. Sample sent on request. H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Man. 1-2**

**WANTED—PRICES AND SAMPLES ON CAR lots of seed and feed oats. H. H. Diehl, sec., University Local, U.F.A., Calcutta, Alta.**

**FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOADS OF GOOD seed oats. Address Dahilton Grain Growers Association, Dahilton, Sask. 1-3**

**FOR SALE—SPRING RYE, \$1.75 PER BUSHEL. Victor Hutchinson, Glenada, Sask. Phone Stoughton. 1-3**

**WANTED—CAR OF BANNER OR ABUNDANCE seed oats. Send sample and price. Frank Durick, Roche Percee, Sask. 53-3**

**SELLING—5,000 BUSHELS GARTON 22 SEED oats. Price and sample on request. George Wiley, Saltecoats, Sask. 53-2**

**FLAXSEED, CLEANED AND BAGGED, FREE of weeds, \$5.25 bushel, bags included. Alex. Pope, Drake, Sask. 53-2**

**SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10 BUSHEL. Seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, 1918. Chas. Harvey, Dafoe, Sask. 49-4**

**BROME GRASS SEED—\$20 HUNDRED, GOOD and clean from other grass and weeds. R. E. Barber, Adair, Sask.**

**FOR SALE—700 BUSHELS CHOICE MENSUARY barley; \$2.00 per bushel. T. G. Ratcliff, Gladstone, Man.**

**LEADER OATS—CLEAN, READY FOR THE seeder. \$1.50 per bushel. Samples free; bags extra. J. Bridges, box 238, Souris, Man.**

**FALL RYE, FALL WHEAT—JAMES H. LINDSAY, Kelvington, Sask. 1-3**

**FOR SALE—CAR GOOD SEED OATS. WRITE J. A. Kearney, Box 243, Olds, Alta. 53-3**

## HAY AND FEED

**FEED FOR SALE—CHOICE UPLAND HAY and oat sheaves, \$24 a ton; and green oat straw at \$12.50. Free freight to dry districts. Place your orders now for feed and seed grain and ensure delivery. Wire for prices. Christie Adams Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 51-4**

**WANTED—HAY, STRAW AND UNTHRESHED oat bundles. State price and quantity first letter. The E. B. Tainter Coy. Ltd., Taber, Alta. 49-6**

**WANTED—CAR LOAD GOOD FEED OATS. Send sample and price to A. Collopy, Frohisher, Sask.**

**OAT SHEAVES—CHEAPEST FEED NOW ON the market. Not baled. C.N. points only. Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask. 1-4**

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# Steele, Briggs' Seed Catalogue 1920

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**'KING of the ROAD' OVERALLS**

**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Calgary, Alta." will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, January 5, 1920, for the construction of a public building at the corner of First Street East and Eighth Avenue, Calgary, Alta.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Resident Architect, Assistant Receiver General's Building, Calgary, Alta.; the District Engineer's Office, Edmonton, Alta.; the Post Office, Brandon, Man.; the Resident Architect, Lindsay Building, Winnipeg, Man.; and the Builders' Exchange Offices in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000). War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained on application to the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Resident Architect, Calgary; and the Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man., by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$50, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,  
**R. C. DESROCHERS,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, December 22, 1919.

## Soil Drifting CAN Be Stopped

### You Need Not Suffer From It Any Longer

Soil-drifting is becoming, each year, a more serious menace to successful farming in western Canada. Districts that, years ago, grew wheat with profit dare not seed it today. Land values have decreased—those farmers capable of doing so have moved out and the beginning of the end is in sight.

And yet soil-drifting can be stopped. It can be stopped in an entirely practical and simple way within the means of every farmer. It can be stopped without the loss of crop—indeed, with bigger returns than were possible before. It can be stopped without recourse to fresh crops or expensive tillage methods. We say it can be stopped because it has been stopped under the most trying conditions.

Up near Rosthern, Sask., there lives a man who has stopped soil drifting on his farm once and for all. This year he saw farms in his district blown into town every week as the neighbors said. He saw this soil drifting reduce yields to an average of from two to six bushels of wheat per acre for the district. He saw a total crop of fourteen stooks set up on fifteen acres. He saw a total crop of 300 bushels of wheat threshed from a 300-acre farm.

At the same time and under the same conditions of weather he threshed wheat running from 20 to 45 bushels per acre. He does not fear soil-drifting because he has made a study of it. He knows the factors which cause it and he has worked out a practical system of farming which it cannot effect.

This man's name is Seager Wheeler and, in addition to being one of those so-called exceptional farmers who always gets a good crop no matter how his district suffers, he is also the world's champion wheat grower. He has won more international sweepstakes and first prizes for hard red spring wheat than any other one man.

His method (and the principles on which it is founded) is fully outlined in his remarkable book—Profitable Grain Growing. In it he covers all matters pertaining to grain growing in Western Canada. He does it in an intensely interesting and practical way—one farmer talking to another. It is a book that all can understand and profit by.

Below is given an analysis of the book and an outline of Wheeler's achievements as the world's champion wheat grower and a practical farmer. We do not ask you to risk one cent on this book. Send us the coupon and we will send it at our expense for your full inspection. Get it at our expense—look it over at your leisure and we are convinced that you will say—as thousands of others have said—that it is the biggest three dollar's worth you ever saw.

### What Profitable Grain Growing Really Means

Seager Wheeler has combined 31 years' successful experience as a grain grower and eight years' experience as the world's champion wheat grower, in his book—Profitable Grain Growing. The following gives one of the several valuable money-making points touched on in every chapter. Any one chapter is worth the price of the whole book.

Ch. 1.—General principles in overcoming three crop reducers—drought frost and rust. Ch. 2.—How to seed, and amount of seed to sow to ensure strong growth—to resist drought. Ch. 3.—Time and method of breaking to secure large crops. Ch. 4.—How to kill weeds with a minimum of work, and, at the same time, grow profitable crops. Ch. 5.—How to make a home-made plank drag that will offset lack of spring rains. Ch. 6.—The two exact times at which growing grain may be harrowed without danger. Ch. 7.—How and how not to summerfallow to get results. Ch. 8.—How to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 9.—How to fall plow to grow a crop that stands up under a dry June. Ch. 10.—How to spring plow to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 11.—Fall cultivation of stubble to kill weeds, conserve moisture and get a good root bed. Ch. 12.—How to avoid rust damage. Ch. 13.—When to cut the crop to get the most from it either under normal conditions or when it is effected by rust or by frost. Ch. 14.—How to use farm implements to the best advantage. Ch. 15.—Mass

selection to improve grain. Ch. 16.—Head row selection to improve yields. Ch. 17.—How to prepare seed plots. Ch. 18.—How a seed plot can yield a profit on every farm. Ch. 19.—How to make a farming mill pay dividends. Ch. 20.—How to keep up the quality of your seed. Ch. 21.—Marquis wheat. Ch. 22.—Red Bobs wheat. Ch. 23.—Kitchener wheat. Ch. 24.—How to harvest Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat. Ch. 25.—Victory oats. Ch. 26.—Canadian Thorpe and O.A.C. Barley. Ch. 27.—Selecting and growing potatoes. Ch. 28.—The importance of fairs. Ch. 29.—Preparing grain exhibits that win. Ch. 30.—Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the experimental farm. Ch. 31.—How to sell seed grain to the best advantage.

Note:—You can see this remarkable book at our expense. Fill in and send us the coupon below and we will send the book at once for your approval. If you like it you keep it and send us the money. If you don't want it send it back at our expense.

### Some World's First Prizes Wheeler Has Won

Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize	Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize
1911	New York	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1917	Peoria	Potatoes	Early Ohio	Sweepstakes
1914	Wichita	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Oats	Victory	Sweepstakes Sheaf	1918	Kansas City	Oats	Victory	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf	1918	Kansas City	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	O.A.C. 21	1st Prize Sheaf	1919	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1916	El Paso	Wheat	Kitchener	Sweepstakes	1919	Kansas City	Western Rye	Irish Cobbler	1st Prize
1916	El Paso	Barley	Can. Thorpe	Sweepstakes	1919	Kansas City	Potatoes	Gold Nugget	1st Prize (Dry Farming Section)
1917	Peoria	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes Sheaf					
1917	Peoria	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf					

Seager Wheeler has won 16 International Sweepstakes and First Prizes on grains and three on Potatoes.

SEAGER WHEELER GETS RESULTS—SO CAN YOU

### What Wheeler Did In 1919

On July 26, 1918, Seager Wheeler's land, like the balance of the land in the Rosthern district, received its last rainfall for that year. During the winter, snow (equal to one inch of rain) came but no more moisture descended till June 15, 1919. The half-inch rainfall of that date penetrated the ground four inches and was followed by hot weather, 94 degrees to 100 degrees, so that it dried out in less than a week. After this there only came two or three light dust-laying showers and even no dew descended till early in August. Wheeler actually grew his 1919 crop on two-and-a-half inches of precipitation. Wheeler's three leading varieties of wheat were seeded on April 18, and were cut—Red Bobs July 28, Kitchener and Marquis on August 7. His Red Bobs went as high as 45 bushels per acre, his Kitchener and his Marquis Special Select 20 bushels. The Red Bobs entirely escaped the rust that spread over the Rosthern district. The Kitchener and Marquis were free of it on August 3, but by August 6 it began to show and they were cut on August 7, thus escaping any decrease in yield or deterioration in quality.

Wheeler got these crops in a district that suffered from drought, wind, soil-drifting and rust. The average yield in the district is two to six bushels per acre. Mr. Wheeler affirms that his soil did not drift—that the winds affected him scarcely at all—that he laughs at drought (as his yields warrant) and that his crop was not affected by rust. He states that barring hail he has had good crops for the last 20 years and that he will have a good crop next year no matter what rain falls, for his land is prepared. He knows how. His secret is yours for the asking. If drought, wind, soil-drifting or rust battered your crops this year you need his counsel. If you escaped this year it may be your turn next. Why not be prepared to overcome them? Profitable grain growing tells how. The coupon on the right brings it to you for your inspection free of charge. Fill it in—cut it out and mail it the first chance you get.

### SEND NO MONEY

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The Grain Growers' Guide has so much confidence in Seager Wheeler's book Profitable Grain Growing, and feels so sure that every farmer who sees it will want it for the intensely practical and valuable money-saving and making points which it contains that it is willing to take the risk of sending it out on approval to any farmer in Western Canada who signs and sends in the coupon given below.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Never was there a time when the demand for trained motor mechanics was so great. We will make you a first-class auto or tractor engineer, truck driver or mechanic. If you are ambitious and have the right stuff in you we can fit you in a few weeks' time to take a position anywhere on a farm running a tractor, in the city on a truck, taxi cab, or in a garage. Positions open everywhere. It is up to you to qualify yourself to take one of them. You can pick your own job and name your own salary. Hemphill graduates get from \$5.00 per day to \$500 per month. What pay do you get?

## Remember Hemphill Schools

are recognized schools which give you actual experience, where the wrench is put in your hand, and under the able supervision of expert teachers you are put to work. It is unfortunate, but true, that so many so-called motor schools are equipped only with a lecture room, set of books, and a few models to look at. Beware of the school that teaches with books and black boards only.

It is actual shop experience that counts in learning the motor trade. Our students tear down and build up autos and tractors. Don't pay your money to other so-called motor schools until you visit one of Hemphill's. We will give you better training, more practical experience, more autos, tractors and trucks to practice on than any other school, and your course costs less.

## Also Please Remember

*We are the oldest and largest system of Practical Trade Schools in America. Seventeen different schools—been in the business 14 years. Our schools are in every large city from the Great Lakes to the coast. We have a reputation to protect.*

## Father and Seven Sons

The men at the head of Hemphill Trade Schools, operating in the large cities of Canada and U.S.A.

Ralph Hemphill  
Stanley Hemphill  
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Let these men who have placed Hemphill Trade Schools at the head of their profession fit you for one of the best-paying trades in America today.



### Auto-Tractor Engineering

Course covers how to tear down, repair, rebuild, overhaul and locate trouble by practical work on standard makes of tractors, autos, and stationary engines. Average time required: six to eight weeks. The best outdoor trade any man can learn. Experts in demand everywhere. Wages \$5.00 to \$10 per day.

### Oxy-Acetylene Welding

Battery Work and Repairing Course includes brazing, welding, cutting and practical experience in welding broken parts; also instruction in tearing down, building up, repairing, testing and recharging of storage batteries. Average time required: four to six weeks. A knowledge of this work gives you a chance to start up in business with small capital. Wages \$100 to \$250 per month.

### Barber Trade

Course incorporates the care and selection of tools, honing, stropping, preparing strops; also instruction in haircutting, shaving, beard trimming, shampooing, facial massage, singeing, dyeing, etc., and practical experience on living subjects. Average time required: eight weeks. Barbers wanted everywhere. Look at the "want" columns. Another opportunity to start for yourself with small capital. Wages \$25 to \$50 per week.

### Tire Vulcanizing and Repairing

Course includes full and complete instruction and practice in repairing and retreading of tires, steam vulcanizing, tube repairing, sectional work, relining, etc. Average time required: four to six weeks. Jobs sure. Wages \$100 to \$250 per month.

### Important Notice

Special FARM TRACTOR COURSE at all Hemphill Schools during January, February and March. Join these classes in January and you will complete before the spring rush starts. Time required four to six weeks—but no time limit. Cost of this course is \$75.

Attend the nearest Branch to you

## Hemphill Trade Schools Limited

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